The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3452 號二十五百四千三第 日七初月十 年辰戊治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1868. 五 禮 號十二月一十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

...ess Announcements.

...GEORGE GLASSE,
...E YEARS MANAGER TO
...D & Co., PICCADILLY,
...DON, AND 28, PLACE
...VENDOME, PARIS),
...T AND FOREIGN CHEMIST,
...TORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
...S' MEDICINE CHESTS
...IED AND REFITTED.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

THOMPSON & Co.
...ENSING & ANALYTICAL
CHEMISTS,
AND
...ATER MANUFACTURERS.
...ine chests supplied and refitted.

...EETH EXTRACTED.
...NATIONAL DISPENSARY,
...illington Street, HONGKONG.
...ongkong, 11th May, 1868.

...L. PRICKEL & Co.,
...ANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
...ERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
...OMMISSION AGENTS,
...EEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag1

...DENTISTRY.
...R. BURLINGHAM,
...RGEON DENTIST,
...HOTEL EUROPE.
...hours from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1868.

...REW MILLER,
...SE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT
PLUMBER,
...SMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER.
...Queen's Road East & Nullah Lane.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1868.

...CASE & Co.,
...SAKI, KOBE, AND OSACA,
...MMISSION AND GENERAL
MERCHANTS. [Or12

INGLIS & Co.,
...AGASAKI, JAPAN.
...HANDLERS AND GENERAL
STOREKEEPERS.
...assortment at the lowest Prices.
[Or12

...ATERSON & HANDLEY,
...G & SHIP PLUMBERS, COPPER
and
WORKERS, and GAS FITTERS.
16, Queen's Road West,
...ACKSONS'S YARD, Praya West.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1867.

NOTICE.

...AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED
with despatch, and
...AINT WARRANTS FOR RENT
issued and executed.
SECURITY IS REQUIRED.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53 Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

...TIMES OVERLAND MAIL AND
...PACIFIC MAIL EXTRA.

...CRAWFORD & Co. having been
...inted Agents for the two above-named
...rs, are prepared to receive orders
...ons for the same.
...ce of the Overland Mail, is $12 per
...the Pacific Mail Extra, $3 per An-
...subscribers to the Overland Mail, and
...subscribers. Subscriptions are in all
...ble in advance, and no charge is made
...e.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

...WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
...prietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to
...rm the Public that his Shop had been
...ed since 1855, at Pedicott's Lane, and
...has always a great quantity of Best
...e store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-
...ishing to patronise him, are request-
...ly at his Shop.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

...LONDON AND CHINA HERALD.

...VERLAND PAPER, published for
...ransmission per Mails to China and
...ree times a Month, is especially com-
...t arranged for the requirements of the
...communities of those places, and is de-
...o Hongkong immediately on the arrival
...Mail.
...of Subscription inclusive of postage,
...per Annum, payable in London, or $12
...in Hongkong.
...bscriptions payable in advance.
...iptions and Advertisements received by
...ORGE STILLEY, 30, Cornhill, London,
and W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong.

Consignees	Destination
...HONGKONG.	
93 Aug. Heard & Co	San Francisco
140 Chinese	Saigon
229 E. Schellhas & Co	Java & Bangkok
764 Landstein & Co	Saigon
884 Oppenheim & Co	New York
285 Chinese	
318 Smith, Archer & Co	
319 Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Hong Kong & Europe
387 Gilman & Co	For Charter
519 Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Singapore
672 Chinese	
566 Siemssen & Co	Bangkok
678 Turner & Co	Batavia
231 Remedios & Co	Manila
146 Chinese	For Sale
...g Vessels, & Hulks.	
238 Harbor Master	
660 P. & O. S. N. Co	
669 A. Macdonald	
319 Walter Paine	
WHAMPOA.	
Steamers.	
660 Messageries Imperiales	...ce, &c.
621 Lemistein & Co	Tug Flying
161 Acheong	
...ailing Vessels.	
594 E. Schellhas & Co	Hamburg
326 Chinese	
100 Chinese	
388 Order	London
216 Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
706 Gilman & Co	London
253 Siemssen & Co	
760 John Reed & Co	London
246 Wm. Pustau & Co	
MACAO.	
439 P. Dagneaux	
332 Rozario & Co	Singapore
Order	
Order	Saigon
Order	
1119 Oppenheim & Co	New York
Order	Messaxar
741 Order	Havana
189 Acheong	Sail up
41 Thos. Hunt & Co	
Thos. Hunt & Co	
271 T. Degrenier	
Order	
...between Canton and Macao.	
CANTON.	
g.b. Chinese	
g.b.	
g.b.	in Hongkong.
g.b.	
Customs Chops	
Str. 56 Wm. Pustau & Co	
g.b.	
g.b.	
FOOCHOW.	
...port on 5th November, 1868.	
1171 Russell & Co	Shanghai
206 Siemssen & Co	Falmouth
195 Order	Uncertain
578 Order	Uncertain
110 Order	Reding
452 Jardine, Matheson & Co	Australia
866 Turner & Co	London
716 John Forster & Co	London
1067 Order	Shanghai
231 Birley & Co	Australia
190 Rudolph Puppe & Co	Falmouth
774 Gilman & Co	Discharging
377 Order	Shanghai

...er, by W. H. Bell, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

Arrivals.

None.

Departures.

Nov. 18, MARQUES DE LA VICTORIA, str., for Manila.
Nov. 19, OTTAWA, str., for Shanghai.
Nov. 19, NUUANU, for Yokohama.
Nov. 19, MAUD HELEN, for Melbourne.
Nov. 19, FUNG-SHUNG, str., for Amoy, &c.
Nov. 19, VERENA, for Bangkok.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 19TH.
None.

Passengers.

Per *Fung-Shuey*, str., for Amoy & Manila,—Mr. J. G. Cass and 120 Chinese.

Reports.

THE CANTON STEAMER.

The steamer *Poyang*, left Canton at 9.00 A.M., and arrived here at 2.53 P.M. Reports having fine weather coming down, and moderate Easterly winds. Passed the str. *Kin-shan* at 11.35 A.M., between Tiger Island and Lankeet. Also passed the str. *Sparkes* 11.48 A.M. And at 10.12 A.M., saw a Brig bound up. Thermometer at Canton 78 degrees. Saloon passengers 17.

Auction Sales To-day.

BOWRA & Co.
Cotton.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Sundry Articles.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Buildings.

NOTICE.

THE Buildings known as DENT & Co's HONGKONG PRAYA PROPERTY, WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, *THIS DAY*, the 20th November, 1868, at 3 P.M., on the Ground.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co., *Auctioneers*.
1936 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1868.

BOWLING ALLEYS.

THE undersigned begs to inform the residents and visitors of Hongkong, that he has OPENED fourteen BOWLING ALLEYS, at the Sailors' Home.
He will be happy to make arrangements with Gentlemen or Clubs for their PRIVATE USE. Terms may be known by applying to him.
Open from 4 to 10 o'clock P.M.
An inspection will prove that these are the finest Alleys in the Colony.
W. D. MARSHALL, *Manager*.
tf 2110 Hongkong, 10th November, 1868.

GREAT REDUCTION.

ON and after the 20th of September, our Prices for Cartes de Visite (of a single person only) will be Reduced to $2½ per dozen. A series of views of the various Treaty ports for sale, at moderate prices. Gentlemen wishing to obtain them, are requested to apply to
PUN-LUN,
No. 50, Queen's Road Central,
Opposite the Oriental Bank.
3m 1796 Hongkong, 21st September, 1868.

FAWCETT & Co.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st November, 1868, Board and Lodging. Board or Lodging, or Spare Bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, can be had at the House formerly known as the ORIENTAL HOTEL.
Board and Lodging.....$50 per month.
For further particulars, apply to
FAWCETT & Co.
tf 2047 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1868.

H. W. HORNHOLZ & TAI-LEE.
SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL GROCERS,
No. 33, Praya and Central Market,
HONGKONG,

BEG to inform their patrons generally that their new Store, No. 33, *Praya*, is now open, and an inspection of their first class Stock is kindly invited.
Families will find the best of everything, and may rely on their orders receiving the best attention.
All sorts of Provisions supplied to Families and Commanders of Vessels at market rates.
N.B.—Smoked and Corned Meats, all kinds of fresh Sausages, prepared by a European Butcher on the premises.
The best of Europe and Foochow Bacon and Hams, Oilman's Stores, &c., always in stock.
tf 1860 Hongkong, 19th October, 1868.

NOW READY,
OFFICE OF THE "*DAILY PRESS*"
PART THIRD
OF A NEW
ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, QUARTO
BY THE
REV. W. LOBSCHEID.

THIS WORK was commenced in November, 1864, and will be completed towards the end of 1868, comprising in all 2,000 large quarto pages. Much care has been bestowed on the work to render it useful, both to the Merchant and to the Student of the Chinese and English languages. Articles of Trade, Objects of Natural History, all the articles to be obtained in the Chinese Market are given with their Chinese equivalents.
The work is offered in boards. The best Bookbinding Establishment in China being connected with this Office, parties desirous of having their copies strongly or elegantly bound will please to intimate the same.
Missionaries supplied at Trade Price.
Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the "WANCHI STEAM BAKERY," is removed to the Store of Messrs. MACEWEN & Co., where all orders addressed "WANCHI STEAM BAKERY," will be promptly attended to.
Fancy BISCUIT and CAKE constantly on hand.
L. P. WARD,
Proprietor.
3m 1679 Hongkong, 4th September, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having purchased the Interest of the WANCHI STEAM BAKERY, begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Shipmasters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD, in various forms, to any part of the Colony.
Also, SHIP BREAD, of best quality and at low rates, constantly on hand, or baked in quantities at short notice.
Also, WAFERS, BUNYAN, SODA, and SUGAR BISCUITS, by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.
Also, CORN and RYE MEAL, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, BICARB SODA, SALERATUS, and CREAM OF TARTAR.
FLOUR of best Brands constantly on hand, supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.
CAKE of all kinds baked to order.
The above is under the Superintendence of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery—or left at Messrs. MACEWEN & Co.'s, will receive prompt attention.
L. P. WARD.
3m 1550 Hongkong, 4th September, 1868.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—GEORGE J. HELLAND Esq.
Deputy Chairman—GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.

W. R. Rotes, Esq.	A. Jose, Esq.
Sol. D. Sassoon, Esq.	James P. Dunsmuir, Esq.
William Lemann, Esq.	Richard Rowett, Esq.
Julius Heuke, Esq.	E. R. Bellisi, Esq.
James B. Taylor, Esq.	

Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager*.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th May, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,—
Francs 80,000,000,—£3,200,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP.—
Francs 70,000,000,—£2,800,000!
Capital to be paid-up, 15th September, 1868,—Francs 10,000,000,—£400,000.
RESERVED FUND,—
Francs 20,000,000,—£800,000.
LONDON BANKERS—
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
HEAD OFFICE: 14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
AGENCIES: AT LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, SAINT DENIS, (ILE DE LA REUNION,) AND YOKOHAMA.
HONGKONG AGENCY.
THE BANK issues Drafts on its Paris Head Office, on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, and on its Agencies in London, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon, and Yokohama, and on the principal places of Commerce on the Continent of Europe, India, America, China, Australia, &c.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, upon which no Commission is charged, and no Interest allowed.
BILLS on Europe, India, America, Australia, &c. &c., are purchased or remitted for collection.
LOCAL BILLS discounted, and LOANS granted on Merchandize, &c. &c.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available for the purchase of Merchandize in all parts of the World, on terms to be ascertained on application to the Manager.
E. DELBANCO,
Manager.
Offices in Hongkong:—
BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1868. 1299

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000.
With power to increase to £1,500,000.
Reserve Fund, £145,902 14s. 8d.
Head-Office—No. 35, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
George Garden Nicol, Esq.—*Chairman*.
Donald Larnack, Esq.
George May, Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday.
James M. Robertson, Esq.
Ellis James Gilman, Esq.
David Trail Robertson, Esq.—*Chief-Manager*.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.
Messrs. Clarke, Sims, & Rawlins, Coleman St.
AGENCIES.
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co., Public Accountants.
J. Smith, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Ceylon { Colombo. Kandy. Galle.
Singapore.
Penang.
Foochow.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Hankow.
Mauritius.
Saigon.
Batavia.
EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY, 128, George Street.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C.A.—Agent.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
Current deposits—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, (Cheques, &c.
Fixed deposits—Are received viz:—
Repayable at 12 months.....6% per annum.
" at 6 .....5% per annum.
The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong having at least two approved names uncommected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.
Exchange.
The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at four months' sight, also on its Branches above, and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.
Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.
Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the Manager.
Office hours—10 to 3. Saturday 10 to 1.
WILLIAM JACKSON, *Manager*.
2, Queen's Road, 24th July, 1867.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of Certificates of Shares in the SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, are requested to send them to the Agents of the Company, to be replaced by Receipts representing the amount of the old shares, and the stock dividend added, pending the issue of New Share Certificates.
ROWLEY MILLER,
Secretary and Auditor.
tf 420 Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

Banks.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, *30th August*, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £444,000.
Court of Directors.
Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
George Arbuthnot, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.
J. Binny Key, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
James Walker, Esq.
Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq., Chief-Manager.
Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.
Agents in Scotland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Agent in Edinburgh.
R. Dundas Cay.
23, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.
Head Office.
Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
Branches and Agencies.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, POINT DE GALLE, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SINGAPORE, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
The Corporation receive Money on Deposit repayable on Demand, upon which no Interest is allowed. Current accounts are kept with Firms and Individuals, free of Commission.
Money is also received on Fixed Deposit, repayable at Twelve, Six, and Three Months' notice. Rates of interest may be known on application either at the office of the Corporation or by letter addressed to the Manager.
Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of deposit.
The Corporation discount Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership; and they advance upon Bullion and Merchandize, not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.
Exchange.
The Corporation grant Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, on the Union Bank of London at Four or Six Months' sight, and on the Head office at shorter sight.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers are issued, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.
Drafts are granted on the several Branches and Agencies of the Corporation, as above, at the Exchange of the day, and on the proper address being furnished will be forwarded direct to the Payees by the Corporation.
Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.
Approved Bills payable in San Francisco are also purchased by the Corporation, and drafts granted, at rates of exchange equivalent to those ruling on London:—Bills of Exchange on San Francisco, or the Atlantic Ports, will likewise be remitted for collection, at the option of Constituents.
All cheques or orders to be made payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation."
Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
JAMES BERWICK, *Acting Manager*.
249 Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $1.50 per Share on which $25 have been paid, is payable at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Court of Directors.
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
tf 1827 Hongkong, 14th August, 1868.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of the late firm of DENT & Co., are requested to furnish particulars of the same to the Trustees, addressed to the care of Mr. R. WHEELER, Hongkong, on or before the 30th November, 1868, in order to participate in the first dividend.
D. TURING, V. KRESSER, W. LEMANN, } Trustees of DENT & Co.'s Estate.
736 1789 Hongkong, 19th September, 1868.

REMOVAL.

CHAS. J. CAUPP & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have this day REMOVED to the premises formerly occupied by Mr. C. HOUSSETTER.
286 2057 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Agency of P. M. S. S. COMPANY is REMOVED to *Praya West*, next door below HARBOR MASTER'S Office.
GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.
tf 2434 Hongkong, 29th October, 1867.

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned have REMOVED their Stock of Shipchandlery, Lamps, and General Merchandise, to the *Praya* front of their *Queen's Road* Premises.
DE SILVER & Co.
tf 1114 Hongkong, 16th June, 1868.

$6,000.

WANTED to lend on Mortgage, the sum of $6,000, for a term of one or more years. For particulars, address "MONEY," *Daily Press* Office.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. JULES EUZIERE begs to inform the public of Hongkong, that the partnership with Mr. WHEELER has been dissolved since the first October last.
tf 2005 Hongkong, 24th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against Mr. JULES EUZIERE are requested to send them to him at Shanghai, Foochow Road, when he has established himself as Hairdresser and Perfumer.
tf 2007 Hongkong, 24th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

NOW publishing, a series of Photographic Views of Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, Characteristic Groups, &c. &c., by the undersigned, about 150 Photographs to select from.
in sets of 50 mounted, price $30.00
" " " 25 " " 20.00
" " " 50 unmounted, " 15.00
" " " 25 " " 10.00
FLOYD & Co.
tf 1803 Hongkong, 21st September, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. J THOMSON begs to intimate that he is now publishing a series of 40 Views of Hongkong, price $25.
10 Views from plates 14 by 8.
26 do. do. 10 " 8.
4 small instantaneous subjects of Dragon Feast.
tf 1713 Hongkong, 10th September, 1868.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN beg to inform the public of Hongkong, that having engaged the services of an Experienced European Cutter for their Outfitting Department, they are now fully prepared to Execute all orders connected with this department with punctuality and dispatch.
tf 1549 Hongkong, 17th August, 1868.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BOWRA & Co.

HAVE received instructions from Messrs. SUBADAR & Co. to sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. GIDD, LIVINGSTON & Co.
THIS DAY,
the 20th November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.,—
(For the benefit of the concerned).
21 Bales Bengal RAW COTTON,
Damaged by Sea Water,
ex "T. A. Gibb."
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
2170 Hongkong, 18th November, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, *Queen's Road*,
THIS DAY,
the 20th instant, at noon,—
The following GOODS, namely:—
100 Dozen Assorted PERFUMERY.
80 Iron Drums Boiled PAINT OIL.
2 Casks do. do.
1 Peul Yellow Bees WAX.
2 Casks Californian SALMON.
A few Dozen Flavoring ESSENCES.
30 1-lb. Tins Burnt UMBER.
A Dozen Silver plated SOUP LADLES.
100 " Tin Boxes, Wax VESTAS.
An Assortment of Clay and Wooden PIPES.
A few Dozen Cigar TUBES.
164 Dozen STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
2 Bales, about 250 gross Wine CORKS.
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
At 1 o'clock p.m.—
FOILS, Dumb BELLS, Single STICKS, MASKS, &c.
And,
(For account of the concerned).
1 Handsome DIAMOND RING.
(To close Consignments).
50 Casks Allsopp's ALE, by Cameron and Saunders.
25 " Guinness's Extra STOUT.
100 2 oz. Bottles Aniline DYE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
2168 Hongkong, 19th November, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Trustees of DENT & Co.'s Estate, to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 20th November, 1868, at 3 P.M.,
On the Ground.
The BUILDINGS known as DENT & Co.'s HONGKONG PRAYA PROPERTY, measuring 298 feet in frontage by 175 feet in depth, situated on Marine Lot No. 7, and consisting of—
One DWELLING HOUSE in the Eastern Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the 1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices, &c., &c., with Gas and Water laid on, and a Godown below, capable of holding about 3,000 Tons.
The Centre BUILDING, known as DENT & Co.'s Offices, containing 8 Rooms, Compradore's Quarters, Spacious Fire-proof Treasury, and Godown, capable of holding about 1,000 Tons.
One DWELLING-HOUSE in the Western Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the 1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices, &c., &c., with Gas and Water laid on, and a Godown below of about 2,000 Tons capacity.
Ground Rent $917.55 per annum.
These Buildings have only been erected two years, and are built of Granite and Brick, the woodwork being Teak throughout.
The whole of this Property to be sold either in one or more lots, to suit purchasers.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, one-third two months after sale, and the balance four months after sale, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. Transfer expenses to be borne by the purchasers.
For further particulars or details of plans apply to
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co
1084 Hongkong, 17th October, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

RAY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 23rd November, 1868, at Noon,
At their Sales Rooms,
A few dozen Japanese CUPS and SAUCERS, of very superior Workmanship.
1 Case Rimmel's Toilet VINEGAR and LAVENDER WATER.
60 Gross LEAD PENCILS.
10 Dozen Felt HATS.
2 Cases MUSKETS.
100 Bottles Blue DYE.
1 Case Pilot COATS.
200 Dozen China CANDLESTICKS.
100 " Cotton SOCKS.
150 Boxes, each 14 lbs. YELLOW SOAP.
10 Pieces Fancy TROWSERINGS.
15 Casks PIPGH.
5 Cases, 1 lb. and 2 lbs. Tins SALMON.
50 Framed ENGRAVINGS.
55 Dozen Colored Woollen SOCKS.
120 " Plaid SCARFS.
72 " Lamp SHADES.
100 " EAU DE COLOGNE.
2 Cases Bees WAX.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
2174 Hongkong, 20th November, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BOWRA & Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction, by order and at the residence of C. HOCHSTETTER, Esq., 51, *Wyndham Street*, on
TUESDAY,
the 20th November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.,—
Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, superior CRYSTAL, GLASSWARE, Electro-plated WARE, TABLE-LINEN, MIRRORS, BOOKS in English, French, and German, including the collection of "Gierstaker's" works in German, in 50 vols., well-bound, CLOCKS, RIFLE by "Lepage," 1 double-barrelled GUN by "Dean and Adams", Sedan CHAIRS, LAMPS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all errors of description whatever, at purchasers' risk upon fall of the hammer.
2175 Hongkong, 20th November, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), on
TUESDAY,
the 1st December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M. precisely, on board,—
The Revenue Schooner
"*VINDEX*,"
of 176 tons, or thereabouts, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, in case lot, as she now lies at anchor at Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow.
Inventory and other particulars may be obtained on application to the auctioneers, or on board.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weight at 7.1.7. The Vessel, with all faults and errors of description whatever, at purchaser's risk upon fall of the hammer.
HEDGE & Co.
Auctioneers.
1m 2035 Foochow, 24th October, 1868.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Intimations.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the Provisions of Article 77 of the Articles of Association of the Society, an Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Society's Offices, No. 12, Praya, on *Saturday, the Fifth day of December next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon*, for the purpose of altering the Regulations of the Society, by passing certain Special Resolutions, numbered from One to Thirteen inclusive, whereby Articles Numbers, 25, 39, 71, 76, 77, 78, 126, 129, 139, 140, 145, 147, and 156 of the Society's Articles of Association, are proposed to be struck out of and expunged from the Regulations of the said Society; and certain other Regulations affecting the Duration, Constitution, Management, and other General Provisions of the Society established in lieu and exclusion thereof. And notice is also hereby given that a Copy of the proposed Resolutions can be obtained by any Shareholder on application at Society's said Offices in Victoria.
Dated the Thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1868.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WATMORE,
tf 2064 *Secretary*.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the requirements of Section Number Fifty of "The Companies Ordinance, 1865," an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Society, No. 12, Praya, on *Monday, the Twenty-first day of December next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon*, for the purpose of confirming all or any Special Resolutions that may be passed at the Meeting called for the purpose on the *Fifth day of December* inst.
Dated the Thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1868.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WATMORE,
tf 2065 *Secretary*.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 193.

TENDERS for contracts for the supply of the Articles, included in the undermentioned Schedules, to the Government Civil and Lock Hospitals, for the space of one year, commencing on the 23th of December, 1868, will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of December, 1868.
Schedule 1, Provisions.
" 2, Medical Comforts.
" 3, Bedding and Clothing.
" 4, Miscellaneous.
Tenders may be made for all four Schedules, or for each separately.
The successful tenderer will be required to enter into a Bond for the due fulfilment of his contract, and for the supply of all articles of the best quality.
Tenders must be in duplicate, and in sealed envelopes, endorsed "Tender for Hospital Comforts."
Forms of Tender, and all other information, may be obtained from the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital.
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1868. [1m 2050

STEAMBOAT "*MEKONG*."

TENDERS are invited stating the lowest price for altering the above steamer, lying at anchor off Shamian, Canton, now propelled on the centre-wheel system, into a paddle wheel-boat. Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
1m 2033 Hongkong, 20th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.
SECURITY IS REQUIRED.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
53 *Wyndham Street*.
tf 338 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

INGLIS & Co.,
NAGASAKI, JAPAN.
SHIPCHANDLERS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
Fullest assortment at the lowest Prices.
tf 1633 [Or12

VICTORIA HORSE AND CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, AND TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT,
Praya East.
J. ROYD, or BARNES, BOYD & Co.,
BEGS to acquaint the Gentlemen of Hongkong of his intention to open, in addition to their Livery Stables, a Training Establishment, and from a long experience in Australia and China—he having brought out and ridden many winners—can undertake to bring any horses or ponies entrusted him fit to the post.
They have every accommodation to receive them, and at moderate charges, or will put them through their work on the Training ground, and attend them at their owners' stables.
BARNES, BOYD & Co.,
COACH BUILDERS, LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS.
Horses thoroughly Broken to Saddle or Harness.
tf 2107 Hongkong, 10th November, 1868.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

THE Proprietor of the undersigned Shop begs to announce to the Foreign mercantile community and the public in general, that his shop has long been established at Chamunk-Lam, Canton, and in every spring each year men are engaged by him in the selection of all kinds of the best and most fragrant teas, from the Mo-Yes mountains. By great care and strict attention to business, he has obtained back from native and foreign merchants so good a reputation that it has induced some persons to offer to the public inferior articles, bearing an imitation of his shop's label.
Gentlemen or merchants wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply to the above establishments, or to his head shop at Canton. None supplied through brokers are Genuine.
U-SHING & Co.
1m 2132 Hongkong, 13th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE fine steamer "*YUNG-HAI-AN*," (late *Lancefield*,) will be sold by Public Auction about the 24th instant, unless previously disposed of by private contract.
The Steamer is 227 feet long by 30 feet beam, with 24 feet depth of hold. She was built in Glasgow of the best iron, and is as sound as when launched. Her engines, by Napier, of 300 horse power, nominal, are in good working order, and she was fitted last year with two new boilers of an approved pattern. She carries, in addition to her coals, 10,000 piculs dead weight, or 900 Tons measurement goods.
She has on deck a handsome Saloon, with accommodation for 30 first class passengers, arranged with every modern convenience, and comfortable cabins for second class passengers forward. Her between decks are lofty and well adapted for the transport of troops or native passengers.
For further particulars, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 2123 Hongkong, 12th November, 1868.

Intimations.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, *the 7th December*, 1868, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st October, 1868.
By Order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
1m 2094 Hongkong, 7th November, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER OF SHARES OF THE COMPANY will be closed from the 30th day of November to the 5th of December, 1868 (both days included), during which period no Transfer of Shares shall be Registered.
By order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
1m 2095 Hongkong, 7th November, 1868.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOL

Docks.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees, and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at Hongkong and WHAMPOA, for the DOCKING and REPAIRS of Vessels of all classes.

At Hongkong the Company have the only Dock in the Harbour,—a granite Dock, solidly built, and of dimensions to admit ships of 350 feet in length, and drawing 22 feet of water.

Attached to it there are Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, and Machinery works, and everything necessary for the repairs of Sailing Vessels or Steamers.

The Company have also opened a Ship Yard by the side of the HONGKONG DOCK, and are ready to contract for the construction of Steamers or Sailing Vessels of any size.

At Whampoa the Company have four Docks, in which they will take Vessels at reduced rates.

The Steam Tug *Little Orphan* can be engaged to tow Vessels to sea, or berth them, at reasonable rates.

For Particulars apply to

JOHN INGLIS, *Acting Secretary*,

Or, to A. D. MITCHELL, *Manager of Works*.

Company's Office, Hongkong Hotel Building, 1st July, 1868. [tf 1049

PORT OF AMOY

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility for Repairing and Fitting Vessels, Cleaning and Painting Iron Ships, and Repair and Refit of

STEAM MACHINERY AND BOILERS.

Their large GRANITE DOCK is 307 feet in length, fitted with a Caisson Gate, and with a Centrifugal steam-pump of great power, ensuring despatch in all states of the tides. At average spring tides this Dock can receive vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet, and during the Autumn and Winter Months, 18 feet. Their two smaller DOCKS, also built of Granite, can receive vessels drawing 12 to 13 feet.

The Premises comprise a large SMITHY and BOILER SHOP, CARPENTERS and BOAT-BUILDERS' SHOPS. An

ENGINEERS' WORKSHOP,

fitted with Lathes and other Tools driven by steam.

AN IRON FOUNDRY

for castings up to 5 Tons weight, and a BRASS FOUNDRY.

The different departments are superintended by experienced Europeans, viz.—ENGINEER, BLACKSMITH, and SHIPWRIGHTS.

The Company keep on hand Copper and Metal Sheathing, Spars, Timber, Paints for Iron Vessels, and all material for Dockyard use.

A DRY GODOWN for reception of stores of vessels requiring to discharge them.

Good Quarters for Officers of ships under repair in the Dock.

[d 2958 Amoy, 16th December, 1867.

PORT OF AMOY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE BUOYS marking the dangers in the harbour of Amoy have been painted according to the rule in use by the British Admiralty and Trinity Board, *viz.*—to mark the STARBOARD side of Channels ENTERING by black or red buoys only, the PORT side of Channels ENTERING by black or red buoys chequered, or vertically striped with white, and chequered, or vertically striped with white and black. Grounds by horizontally striped buoys.

KELLETSPIT, North end, formerly marked by a striped buoy, is now marked by a RED BUOY.

COKER ROCKS, formerly marked by a red buoy, are now marked by a vertically striped RED and WHITE BUOY. This buoy has been placed about 50 Fathoms to the S. S. E. of the shallest depth in order to guard vessels against ledges of rock, with 15 feet water, found to exist in that direction, and it may be passed close to on the Pots Head side when entering the harbour. The shallest patch, or pinnacle of the Coker Rocks, has a floating beacon on it until further notice.

NEW ROCK, in North part of Harbour, and BROWN'S ROCK are marked by horizontally striped BUOYS.

In case any of these Buoys are lost or moved, the position will as soon as possible be marked by a flag-boat or floating beacon.

JAMES JONES, *Clerk in Charge*.

Office of Maritime Customs, Amoy, 12th August, 1868. [tf 1369

KELUNG COAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Steamers and Vessels with the best FORMOSA COAL at current rates, or to deliver the same under contract at any port in China.

The company having always a large quantity in stores, vessels will not be subjected to any unnecessary delay.

DODD & Co., *Agents*.

tf 281. Kelung, 6th January, 1868.

FORMOSA COAL DEPOT AT KILUNG

HAS on hand a large stock of Coal of *best quality*, and is prepared to supply Steamers and Sailing vessels with coal direct, or deliver the same under Contract at Hongkong, and any Treaty port in China.

The Depôt, drawing supplies from the best mines, intends to provide a superior article, *free of the Surface Coal*, that has hitherto prejudiced Consumers.

MILISCH & Co., *Agents*.

tf 835. Kilung, 2nd May, 1868.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—

The Colonial-Secretary.

The Honourable W. Keswick, Esq.

GEO. HEARD, Esq.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company. (ex officio).

W. SHANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon*.

Mr. YOUNG, *House Surgeon*.

W. PATERSON, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer*.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day.		$3.00
2nd "	{(2 Bedsteads, 1 Room).....	$2.00
3rd "	(Public Wards)	$1.00

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.

1st Class	$80.
2nd "	$40.
3rd "	$20.)

By order,

W. PATERSON, *Treasurer*.

tf 21 Hongkong 3rd January, 1868.

NEWS AGENCY.

J. B. MORRIS, News Agent, Hongkong, being now prepared to receive orders for any Newspaper or Magazine, published in England or the United States of America, at prices as low as those charged by any Home Agency, hops to solicit the support of the reading Public, and assures those who may favour him with their Orders that the same shall be executed faithfully and promptly.

The latest copies of the best English and American Newspapers received by every mail steamer, also the latest copies of the Shanghai and Japan papers.

For subscription lists, with prices, &c.,

Apply to J. B. MORRIS,

Care of Messrs. Bowra & Co., *Hongkong*.

1y 911 Hongkong, 8th March, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. E. A. WHEELER begs to announce to his patrons, and the public generally, that his connection with M. JULES EUZIERE has ceased, and that he has removed to Queen's Road (next door to Mr. SCHMIDT, gunmaker, and opposite the entrance to P. & O. Co's Offices), where he trusts by careful attention to business to merit an increase of their patronage.

E. A. WHEELER holds himself in readiness to attend at Offices and Gentlemen at their Residencies, who find it inconvenient to visit his establishment.

tf 1917 Hongkong, 13th October, 1868.

SAFETY FILM KODAK

UNDER DISPATCH.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Chun Alp*, to-day, the 20th instant, at 5 p.m.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Arratoon Apcar*, to-day, the 20th instant, at 5 p.m.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Shanghai.—Per *Fei-sigoma*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 8 a.m.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Formosa*, on Sunday next, the 22nd instant, at 8 a.m.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1869.

THIS Work, now in the SEVENTH year of its existence, will be published as early as practicable after the close of the year.

It will be compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains will be spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In order to avoid mistakes and disappointment, the Publisher begs to inform intending Subscribers, that although another Directory, with a very similar title, and for which his work has evidently been taken as the ground-work, is also about to be printed, it is in no way identified with the Chronicle and Directory published at the *Daily Press* Office.

He also requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so without delay. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, Nov. 10th, 1868.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Thursday morning at 10.00 and the last messengers left the office at 10.25.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1868.

THE result of the recent negotiations at Nanking, no less than those by Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Hobe, at Tamsui, throw considerable doubt upon the advisability of the policy of centralization, which has been relied upon as one of the fundamental principles of our relations with China. The theory upon which that policy is based, is the indivisibility of our being dependent upon the whim of individual Governors or Provincial authorities, and the absolute necessity for our having one definite, and easily accessible source, to which we can appeal in all matters of importance between ourselves and the Empire of China.

Upon abstract considerations nothing could possibly be more reasonable or advantageous. Nobody wishes to run the risk of embroilment in petty warfare which is certain to redound little to our glory, and may also be of small practical advantage. But as a matter of plain fact, the practical state of China is of so peculiar a nature, that the actual bearing of a policy of centralization is very different from what, upon theoretical grounds, would be naturally anticipated. In order that such a policy may prove successful, the first requisite is clearly enough that there should exist in China a Central Government, of sufficient vitality to be able to control and govern all the distant provincial authorities. It is upon this assumption that the whole of our relations with this country are based; and the centralization policy, following out this principle, was the natural mode in which those relations shaped themselves when it became necessary to act upon them.

Opinion was thus very much in favour of the view taken by Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, at the time when he enunciated his policy of centralization; but subsequent information acquired with respect to the internal state of this country, has tended very considerably to modify the views then entertained. There are several causes which detract from the advantage which we had reason to anticipate would result from our policy presupposed the existence of a Central Government able to control all the provincial authorities. We have been shown by facts, such as place the matter beyond a doubt, that the Imperial authorities are actually unable to do anything in respect to the provincial authorities, in many cases where it would be naturally expected their power would be supreme. In the next place, with a set of people so unscrupulous as are the Chinese, our relations with the capital form an admirable opportunity for delay and trifling, such as often ultimately enables them to evade just demands made upon them. The game of shuttle-cock, when the Viceroy refers to Pekin, and the Pekinese officials then declare they can recommend, but cannot force, the provincial magnate to do what is required, has become tolerably familiar to our diplomatic representatives, and to those who have studied Chinese affairs. It was not very long ago that Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK was obliged, in order to get an embargo upon beancake removed, to depart from all established precedent, and himself come down to negotiate with TSENG-KWO-FAN at Nanking. The case was so clear that TSENG was obliged to yield to the demand made upon him in that instance; but recent events shew very distinctly, what indeed was known to very many tolerably well before, that it is impossible to obtain—we will not say justice, but something bearing a reasonable resemblance to it, from the Chinese, except we work upon their sense of fear. No doubt this is a very unpleasant stand-point to have to take in negotiations with what we are in the habit of terming a friendly nation; but it has become very clearly apparent that it is absolutely necessary to adopt it. The reason of this is very plain, namely, that while nominally friendly to us, the Chinese officials are, and always have been, in reality hostile to all foreign intercourse, and do not hesitate to adopt any underhanded measures to throw obstacles in our way, and to evade the obligations they have undertaken. To treat with a nation utterly wanting, first, in international organisation, and secondly, in good faith, or honour towards outside people, as though it were on a footing with the most highly organised and honourable nations, is so manifest an anomaly, that the only wonder is it has gone on so long as it has. The mere fact that a reference to Pekin must be made in case of any disagreement with a provincial Authority arising, is quite sufficient to afford an opportunity for every species of evasion and chicanery. What is really wanted, in order to maintain our position in China, is some official of sufficient influence and power, in, or at all events near, the country, to whom difficulties can be referred, and by whose judgment they can be settled without all the thousand complications that must necessarily arise by questions being sent for decision to Pekin, where the British Representative is first of all shackled by instructions from home, next by a variety of views on the part of his colleagues, and lastly, but no means least, by, in nine cases out of ten, the utter inability of the Central Government to decide the matter which is the subject of reference. What, it seems to us, we should do, is to take a lesson from China herself. If we happen to be at war in the South, say at Nankin or Canton, the Authorities at Pekin do not necessarily regard us as at war with China. It is not by any means improbable that if troubles had broken out with regard to the Yangchow affair, our relations at Pekin would have remained as friendly as ever. The converse of this, as is well-known, has often been the case. While still at war with the Imperial Government, we have repeatedly helped the Provincial Authorities to suppress disorder, and the Chinese have never considered this as anything very much out of the way. If, then, China chooses to look upon matters in this light, why should we persist in regarding them in another, and an imaginary light? It might be perfectly possible to settle a dispute by sending a few Gunboats to bring refractory local officials to reason, without, if it happened that we were obliged to go to extremities, there being grounds to consider that we were, in any reasonable acceptation of the terms, at war with China. Such power as this would, of course, have to be placed in the hands of thoroughly responsible persons; but, after all, it would not in reality amount to more power than is conferred upon our Minister at Pekin, but constantly weakened by outside questions and fine considerations. We believe that ultimately some such plan as this will have to be adopted. It would amount to what, as far back as 1860, was declared in a Russian paper, called the *Northern Bee*, to be the only true policy which foreign nations could adopt. That journal, which was semi-official, declared that it would be better not so much to rely upon terms in any Treaty with Pekin, as to make a few broad demands, and let it be known thoroughly well to all the officials in China, that an injustice to a foreign subject would be visited by signal and speedy punishment. This suggestion was scouted at the time, and we took up what certainly appeared, for weighty political reasons, a far more enlightened and a far more liberal policy. Eight years have elapsed since that period; and with the light which this space of time has thrown upon China and our relations with it, people are beginning to doubt the wisdom of the policy so carefully devised by Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, and to believe that perhaps the views of the *Northern Bee* were far more correct than was at the time supposed.

Police Intelligence, November 19th.

BEFORE E. W. GOODLAKE, ESQ.

BEGGARS.

James Murphy, ex-soldier, Thomas Bullock, Peter Worth, Christopher Pillow, James Greene Jackson, and Sullivan, were brought up by Inspector Gernon, charged with being vagrants, having no visible means of subsistance and being without any place of abode.

The Inspector found the unfortunate men loitering about in the streets in a destitute condition.

The old story of ill-treatment, running away from the ship, and consequent destitution, was told ever again.

Mr. Goodlake directed that the men should be sent to the Harbour-master, who would no doubt be able to find employment for them.

AN UNFORTUNATE CASE.

John Robinson, a discharged marine, was charged by Inspector Gradoe, for the same offence as the men in the last case; the circumstances were, however, different. As the Inspector informed the court, Robinson, who was discharged from the marines, came down from Kowloon, and as a consequence, finding nothing to do, he became destitute. He, however, did not associate with the other "loafers" about town; but acquainted the police with his situation. Unfortunately he could not get a ship, being only a marine, and not a regular seaman.

Mr. Goodlake said that Robinson had better go into the gaol, and he had no doubt Mr. Douglas would provide him with work or lodging until still time as employment would be found for him. His Worship suggested that such a situation as watchman on board a coolie ship might be found for him.

CARRYING OF A RUM BOAT.

Pang-se-moo and Leung-a-man were charged on suspicion with having sold samshu in the harbor of Victoria.

Thos. Campbell, P.C. 68, (water-police), said about 2 p.m. yesterday, he was in his boat at Wanchi, when he saw the prisoners' sampan under the bows of the British barque *Hazel*. Suspecting that they were selling samshu he pulled up to them, when the vagabonds saw him coming, they threw four bottles of samshu into the water, and tried to get away. However, he caught them, and dragged with a net for the bottles, and recovered two. Only two nights previously five men had to be taken out of the barque *Hazel* drunk and incapable. In the prisoners' sampan he found a quantity of European clothing and one knife.

One of the Lukongs in the boat corroborated the constable's statement.

The prisoners said the European clothing found in the boat was given to them by some Malay seamen to wash.

Mr. Goodlake was not to be taken in by this tale, but fined them $200, or, in default, each six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Chun-a-long, the Chinaman suspected of being the companion of A-to, Messrs. Bowra and Co.'s compradore, who has run away, was again brought up.

The manager, and others in the gambling-house in Hillier-street, where A-to used to go, were examined, to see if they recognised the prisoner as a frequenter of the house, but they had not seen him before.

Inspector Daly was examined, and his and Mr. Norris's evidence agreed. Mack the gambling-house watchman was also put in the box, and deposed to the loss of the large sums.

The circumstances of the whole case are as follows:—Messrs. Bowra & Co.'s compradore fell sick, and an acting compradore, A-to, who had been in the house some time, was appointed. The prisoner in this case was A-to's intimate friend, and it is supposed helped him to spend more than he ought. The watchman at the Hillier street gambling-house told Inspector Daly that great losses had been sustained by certain parties who frequented the house, and that he, Mack, and another watchman had seen the losers to their home. As soon as Mr. Daly heard this, he saw Mr. Norris and told him of it, but before any action could be taken in the matter, A-to bolted, leaving a deficiency of some $8,300, most of which is no doubt in the gambling-house keeper's pocket. The prisoner's connection with the defaulting compradore is not yet clearly defined, but it is desired to be proved that the keepers of the gambling-house were aware at the time that A-to had such heavy sums as $850 and $350, that he was Messrs. Bowra & Co.'s compradore.

Mr. May allowed the prisoner out on bail until next Monday.

The first stone of the projected Palace of the Fine Arts at Vienna has been laid by the Emperor of Austria. The ceremony appears to have been of a very magnificent description, the Emperor being surrounded by a brilliant court. In the evening a banquet in honour of German art and German artists was held, at which most of the royal and other persons who had taken part in the morning's proceedings were present. At the conclusion of the banquet the company proceeded to the Theatre Auder Wien, where Hebbel's "Michael Angelo," and the first act of the "Grande-Duchesse de Gérolstein," were performed.

Supreme Court.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SMALE.

The November sessions were continued yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, with the following jury:—S. W. Blackwood, A. G. Hogg, Henry Frank, J. Williams, John Jack, J. W. Rogerson, and W. Poulsen.

At the opening of the court Mr. Pollard said he should be able to say something with regard to Shatowell's case, if he could be allowed a few moments consultation with the Attorney General. After a short consultation, Mr. Pollard continued, that he was ready on behalf of the prisoner, to consent to a verdict of manslaughter. He thought the proper method would be that the prisoner should be put into the bar, and arraigned on the charge of murder, that he should plead not guilty, and then be put in charge of the jury, who should be regularly sworn. The prisoner should admit that he was guilty of causing the death, and the jury should then return a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. It would be exceedingly unwise for him to contend against the evidence regarding the death of the unfortunate Chinaman, or the fact that it was caused by the act of the prisoner. These two facts of themselves amounted to manslaughter.

The Attorney-General said he entirely concurred in this procedure, it was that which entirely met his views of the matter. Had he filed any other information than that on which the prisoner was about to be arraigned, he should not have considered that he was doing his duty to the crown, seeing that the prisoner had committed both from the coroner's jury, and the magistracy on the charge of murder.

The Chief Justice said he entirely concurred in this.

The prisoner was then arraigned on the charge of murder as above, and after having been put in charge of the jury, he admitted that he had thrown the stone which had caused the death of the boatman, but when he did so it was far from his intention to cause his death.

The jury then returned a verdict of guilty, adding a strong recommendation to mercy.

The Chief Justice said he did not see how the jury could recommend to mercy, when as yet they knew nothing of the facts of the case.

Mr. Pollard suggested that the facts were already sufficiently notorious.

The Chief Justice remarked that this might all be true, but the jury were to know nothing, except what they heard in court.

The Attorney-General then said that in this case he would not urge his Lordship for a severe punishment. The fact must nevertheless not be lost sight of, that the case was a serious one, manslaughter. He would not oppose any remarks Mr. Pollard might have to make in mitigation of punishment.

The Chief Justice said he took it that the Attorney-General only put the case thus, that the prisoner only intended to put a hole in the boat when he dropped the stone.

Mr. Pollard then proceeded to address the court. He did not for a moment attempt to do away with the legal force of the prisoner's act, but the intention with which this act was committed, had much to do with deciding the degree of the punishment which it merited. There were many degrees of culpability or guilt, and manslaughter was especially a crime, the degrees of which had the widest range. The line of difference between murder and manslaughter was a very fine one, while, on the opposite hand, the difference between manslaughter and death by mis-adventure was equally as finely drawn, and, because there were so many degrees, so wide a range, there was no binding it within specific bounds by law. He had known of cases of manslaughter that had been punished by a day's imprisonment only. He next referred to the facts of this case as found in the depositions, before the Coroner's Jury and the Magistrate. It was there shown that great trouble had been experienced on the ship on former occasions, by liquor having got on board by just such boats as this. Only the Sunday before this occurrence took place, the crew had been in an uproarious condition from having got liquor, and the captain had said to his officers that he could not have this occur again. In order to keep these boats away, the stone had accordingly been placed, with the avowed intention of its being used as a hole in the first rum-boat caught alongside. In all these facts, he put it, there were mitigating circumstances, and of such a nature that his Lordship would not be exceeding the high power placed in his hands, did he mete out the very smallest punishment provided by the law. The learned counsel then went on to show what character the prisoner had always borne. He had always been a quiet, inoffensive man, not one given to violence of any description, and it was stated in the depositions that he had never had any difficulty with any of the men on board.

The Chief Justice said he thought Mr. Pollard's point received itself to this, was there a wanton disregard of life in the act? Prisoner must have known there was some one in the boat. Besides, another point presented itself to his mind, and that was the fact that the deceased man was a Chinaman.

Mr. Pollard replied that there were two classes of public opinion in this colony. It was well known that the value or estimate put upon human life by the Chinese was not that which existed among the Western Nations, and this was shown in the fact of their punishments, which were the same for stealing as for murder.

Mr. Pollard then proceeded once so in England, but the more advanced civilization of the present century had changed this. He did not ask for any other punishment, except such as was consistent with the demands of justice, but taking all things into consideration, that this act was an exception, so to speak, to the general tenor of the prisoner's life, it was a case in which the wisest discretion should be used. The learned counsel then called Dr. Murray, who deposed that the prisoner was now and had been suffering from chronic diarrhœa, which was aggravated by the mental depression he was under, consequent upon his confinement on this charge. In his medical opinion the solitude of his confinement was not serious or dangerous, but taken in conjunction with the fact stated above, his life was in danger. It was his opinion that lengthened confinement would kill him. Imprisonment for three months would endanger his life, and were he undergoing such sentence now, he (Dr. Murray) should feel called upon to make application to H. E. the Governor, and ask for an immediate remission of his sentence. He had done this on former occasions, as well to Chinese as Europeans.

The Attorney-General remarked that he did not before know that the Colonial-Surgeon had any such powers as these. From what he had just said, however, it did not matter what sentence was passed by the court, Dr. Murray would procure mercy.

Mr. Pollard drew attention to the fact that the man had already been in gaol four months. Besides, he did not conceive that the Legislature had intended that any of the punishments provided should ever go beyond the mature of the punishments specified, and yet here upon Dr. Murray's evidence, if three months were imposed, it would in reality amount to a capital punishment.

The Chief Justice remarked that he certainly felt himself in a very difficult position, especially after the evidence of Dr. Murray. He was to administer justice, and not mercy. He would like some little time to consider the case. Shatowell then stood one side, and at the conclusion of the following case, was again brought in for sentence.

After complimenting Mr. Pollard for the every great assistance he had given him in determining this case, and referring to the anxiety the case had caused him, the Chief Justice imposed a sentence of three months' imprisonment, and five hundred dollars fine. The imprisonment to terminate immediately the fine is paid. He did not been for the prisoner's state of health, he should have imposed a sentence of one year at hard labour.

The two Chinamen who were charged with the murder of Yancey, at Kowloon, were next arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. Mr. Hayllar defended the prisoners. The principle, and in fact almost only evidence against these men, was a statement or confession they had made before Messrs. Deane and Clough, when brought over from Kowloon, where they had been captured by the Mandarin. A long argument ensued by Mr. Hayllar in regard to the admission of this evidence, the result of which was the refusal by the Chief Justice to receive the evidence on the ground that the proper caution had not been to given the prisoners.

A verdict of acquittal was accordingly returned for want of evidence. The prisoners remain in custody.

BRIBERY.

The two prisoners in regard to whom the Attorney-General consented to a verdict of not guilty in the bribel case, were again brought up on a charge of bribery, in having offered to P.C. Jamison the sum of $15, not to appear against the first prisoner Wong-a-yew, who was found guilty of obtaining money under false pretences. The case was a very short one, and very clear against the prisoners, against one of whom the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence was reserved, and the session adjourned until this morning, at half-past eleven o'clock.

Tunnel to Pok-foo-lum.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Instead of building a new road to the Peak, or an upper road to Happy Valley, or a road round the Island, why not bore a tunnel through the Peak to Pok-foo-lum? By continuing the new road that now leads from the Parade Ground and Public Gardens, to a height of 550 feet, at the same grade that now exists, a cutting of less than 6,000 feet would come out at the level of the reservoir, near Douglas Castle. By commencing the cutting at a height of 600 feet, the length of the tunnel would be about 3,250 feet. At a height of 700 feet, which is 800 feet lower than the present road over the Gap, the length would be only 3,100 feet. The cost of the tunnel with Chinese labor would not be very great, and the nature of the formation through which it is to be made would offer no difficulties of construction. No walls or supports would be required, and the work would be nothing but a simple rock cutting. The advantages of having such easy access to the healthiest and pleasantest part of the island, are too well understood to require comment. The tunnel, if not made at a greater height than the level of the reservoir at Pok-foo-lum, say 500 feet, could be used to convey the pipes for supplying Hongkong with water, and would save a great deal of the cost of laying pipes round the western part of the island. With this tunnel, Douglas Castle would be no further distant from the Parade Ground that East Point.

The idea of constructing tunnels through rock is not so great as may be generally imagined. Many of the tunnels in England, twelve feet in width, and nine feet in height, were constructed at a cost of £2 per lineal foot. Where the formation has been entirely of rock, allowing the constant use of gunpowder, and requiring no brickwork to support the sides and roof, the cost has been reduced in some cases to £1 per lineal foot, when the tunnel has exceeded a mile in length. In America it has been found that such work can be carried on better by private enterprise than under government management, the whole expense being borne by the undertakers, who are recompensed as the work progresses by grants of land in the vicinity.

The success of the undertaking, then, depends entirely on the efforts of the promoters, and the government incurs no risk whatever. The grant of lands that would otherwise have been of no value, of course is no loss to the government, but, on the other hand, tends to increase taxable property. The undertakers realize their profits from the sale of lands as the work progresses, and are not obliged to wait until the work is completed before they are reimbursed for their expenses. The work might be carried on here at the rate of ten feet per day, which would complete the tunnel in less than two years.

Hongkong has the capital, the skill, and a superabundance of labor necessary for the undertaking, and it remains to be seen whether there is sufficient enterprise to carry the matter through successfully.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

OLD TIMERS.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1868.

Mr. T. Cooper's Journey.

The following extracts are taken from a letter which appears in the *N. C. Daily News*, from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Thibet to Mr. Hogg:—

D.S. Ta Tsien-lou, 21st September, 1868.

To the most honourable J. HOGG, Esq.

H.B.M's Consul at Shanghai.

Leaving Bathang on the 3rd of June, as I wrote to Mr. Lemonnier some weeks ago, Mr. Cooper and his little caravan ten or twelve days after reached A-ten-tse; the first Chinese station of some importance in the province of Tibet. The only danger in the way, if a very serious one, was to be starved by hunger; the natives by fear of Lama-priests being unwilling at any rate to sell anything to a European traveller, as we know by a long and painful experience; so that Mr. Cooper found himself one day (forgive this humble particularity) obliged to take away a small lamb from a flock passing over the public road, and, though offering four times its value in money, the Lamas were inexorable. Thus he and his brave interpreter were driven on to A-ten-tse starving with hunger. Resting a day there, he continued on his way to Ouy-si, paying a passing visit to our Missionaries, who are living on the east bank of the Lan-tsang-kiang, and on the 23rd of June arrived at Ouy-si. Here, having visited the Chief Mandarin and obtained a mandarin passport for Ta-li, he passed on and reached Tong-lin, the residence of the Si-fan chief who, up to this time, had been acting as a Mandarin for both Mahomedans and Imperialists. But unhappily one day or two before Mr. Cooper's arrival, this chief with his tribe had come over entirely to the Imperialists, and refused to give Mr. Cooper a passport, holding him sentence of death against him, if the country was more settled. Thus brought to a stand still, Mr. Cooper returned to Ouy-si, intending to remain there and abide the result of the forthcoming battle. In the time of his return to Ouy-si, troubles and dangers soon to have thickened around him. Attacked again, as he had been on his former visit, by the Chinese soldiers, he fled to Ta-chang. Towards night of the first day however, he was overtaken by Chinese soldiers and brought back to Ouy-si, and confined for seven days more in his former prison. But several chiefs of the Ly-sou, Ho-so, and Hou-tsou tribes in the neighbouring of Ouy-si, interfered and demanded that Mr. Cooper should be set at liberty, and much to his delight, I suppose, these chiefs visited him in his prison and gave their assurance that he should not die in their country, which extends to one or two days from A-ten-tse. Thus released, Mr. Cooper, on the 8th of August, was evidently compelled to recommence his dangerous return to Bathang.

It appears that the Mandarins of Ouy-si, except perhaps the first military one, a general of brigade, named Lieu-hoitan—had the intention and purpose to put Mr. Cooper to death, him and his fellow travellers of course, and then to steal away all their little property; but they were afraid to kill him without the sanction of the chiefs I have spoken of. Such was doubtless the scheme and desire of the first city mandarin, whose name I will, Sir, quote here, and quoting the story of his Christian wife. If, according to the theory of Mr. Pinthey, which had been read before the Society, the waters of Lake Tanganyika flowed into the Lake Albert Nyanza, the geographical object of Livingstone's expedition would be accomplished. He would, so upon the waters of the Nile, and having determined that great physical problem, he would probably turn to the eastward and reach the coast at Zanzibar. If, on the contrary, it proved, as shown on the excellent map of Burton and Speke, that a mountain range separated Tanganyika from Albert Nyanza, the outflow of the waters of Tanganyika must be sought for on the western side, for being fresh, those waters must have a free outlet in some direction."

Dr. Livingstone may be expected at Bombay every day. Sir R. Murchison already anticipates for him "an adequate pension for life, as well as some suitable honour of the Crown."—*Friend of India, October 15.*

The oath of allegiance to be taken by members in the new Parliament is prescribed by the recent Act as "promissory oaths." It is very short—"I do swear that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law, so help me God."

at large, you will easily understand my great anxiety about the Christians and Missionaries we have in the very territory and, of course, in the hands of a wretch like Tien Tchang-loo. false pretences. The case was a very interesting circumstances, and numerous scientific observations, which I do not state here; Mr. Cooper will do it himself. This short account is plain enough, I hope, to make your truly informed of, and not too much uneasy about, the dangers and paramount difficulties encountered in his way by our bold prisoner of Ouy-si.

Happy to renew the assurance of my respect, on such a natural occasion, I beg to subscribe myself again,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MARY THEBUVENAU,

Bishop of Abastopolis, Vic. Ap. of Thibet.

P.S.—I foresee a little objection. You will say, perhaps, was it right that Mr. Cooper should run the risk of passing the Imperial lines? I answer perfectly right. We have at this moment in Ta-Tsien-lou many Chinese or Mahomedan merchants who have come directly from Tachy, Ho-kin, Ty-leang, A-ten-tse, Tchong-tien and other places in Chinese and Mahomedan territory, bringing with them their merchandise, paying only a heavy duty. There is no prohibition at all for Chinamen to pass from Imperial lines to Mahomedan towns, or vice versa. I have passed myself oftentimes. Therefore, Mr. Cooper offended not any Chinese law by endeavouring to reach Tachy. Moreover, this is proved by the fact itself of a very clear and formal passport given to him by the good general Lieu-hoitan.

The Yangchow Outrage.

(*From the "Shanghai Recorder."*)

The Yangchow negotiations are at an end. The clouds which threatened to bring trouble and disaster to China, have passed away, and peace and harmony have been again established. The demonstration of force made at Nankin has been sufficient to bring Tseng-kwo-fan to his senses; and he has consented to the fair terms proposed by Mr. Medhurst for the settlement of this difficulty. Never was there a more striking instance of the character of the Chinese officials. While there seemed the slightest doubt or vacillation on the part of our authorities, all was arrogance, impertinence; so soon as a firm tone was adopted, the stubborn knee was bent, and conciliation took the place of insolent defiance.

From the first, we have upheld the conduct of Mr. Consul Medhurst in this negotiation as reasonable and conciliatory; and the promptitude with which the Chinese complied with his request, so soon as it became clear that he was not to be trifled with, shows conclusively that the statements of their inability to land our and punish the offenders were nothing more than some of the evasions and wanton excuses, which the natives of this country ever make when a demand, however friendly and however reasonable, is put upon them by a foreign nation. When Mr. Medhurst was alone at Nankin, nothing in the world would convince Tseng that it was possible for him to perform the ordinary functions of any Governor, by punishing the outrage within his jurisdiction, or had been guilty of an unprovoked and wanton outrage against a friendly nation. The small squadron appears, and straightway all is changed. What was an impossible difficulty is now run be accomplished without delay; and no single murmur is heard that the terms proposed are unjust.

The lesson which we gather from this episode in Chinese history is a simple one; but at the same time one which it behoves us very carefully to bear in mind in our dealings with the officials. We are often apt, from a fair and honorable principle, which seems to take advantage of our superior strength against a weaker neighbour, to make greater allowance for the "difficulties" of the Chinese than events may prove thereto any reasonable for our doing. In no country in the world do we hear so often this word "difficulty;" but on very many occasions the troubles are caused by the Chinese themselves; who, departing from their dealings with foreign nations, frequently find themselves surrounded by obstacles against adopting a reasonable line of action, which would never have arisen were they in the habit of acting with ordinary like a decent regard for the principles of ordinary honesty and good faith.

That Tseng-kwo-fan, as Viceroy of Nankin, was bound on every grounds to punish the outrage to the utmost, and punish those immediately concerned in the matter; to make reparation to those whose property had been injured, and to proclaim the right of Missionaries to live in the city and carry on their avocation, in the most impressive and forcible manner customary among the Chinese, there can be no possible doubt in any mind not disturbed by Chinese sophistry and misrepresentation; and, such being the case, how much is it to be regretted for the credit of China, that for, once the old traditions were not set aside, and that her great man, Tseng, whose name is for a long time past, in Foreigners and foreign affairs stands so high, did not shew himself really acquainted with us and our ways of dealing, by coming forward at the first, and of his own motion, ready and willing to uphold justice be prompt and decisive, and, even though on the one side stood one of the powerful *literati*, and on the other the poor despised, Christian Missionary. Such a course would have had in it something of the grand; something that would have singled out his name in the page of History as great Chinese statesman, who had become truly enlightened and was sincerely desirous to uphold the dignity of his nation. The picture which he has presented is, alas, very different—the greatest official in China making an unblushing declaration that fear influences him far more than honour; that he has no self-respect to speak of; that he is right, till he is forced, with the rod held over his head, into a sullen, ungracious, and dishyul compliance, with what he will know from the first to be but fair and reasonable demands.

Dr. Livingstone.

H. M. S. *Odavia* has brought welcome news from Zanzibar to Trincomalee. When she left Zanzibar, that is about the middle of September, Dr. Livingstone was known to be within a week's march of that place, and to have well. This entirely corresponds with the expectations of that scientific prophet Sir R. Murchison, uttered months ago, that the heroic traveller would, after solving the first problem, reappear at Zanzibar in September instead of going north by the Nile to Alexandria. The last news of Dr. Livingstone was brought to Quilloa by traders in November. They spoke of a white travel being in the gold country to the west of the Nyassa lake. The latest date of letters from himself is let February, 1867. He had occupied seven months in the journey of 500 miles from Minkidumy Bay, from which he started, to the south end of Nyassa. Going west and northwards he then crossed the Shira by a circuitous route to avoid the murderous Mattee. In five months he reached Bemba, whence he sent the last Despatch. In October, 1867, we know that he arrived at Ujiji, 500 miles further, and the point at which the Tanganyika lake was crossed by Burton and Speke. His route from Ujiji is thus explained by Sir Roderick Murchison:—

"If Livingstone found the waters flowing northward from the neighbourhood of Bemba, whence he wrote, and into the Lake of Tanganyika he would continue his journey to the northern end. There would then be before him another great problem, the solution of which would be the settlement of the geography of the whole interior of Africa. If, according to the theory of Mr. Pinthey, which had been read before the Society, the waters of Lake Tanganyika flowed into the Lake Albert Nyanza, the geographical object of Livingstone's expedition would be accomplished. He would so upon the waters of the Nile, and having determined that great physical problem, he would probably turn to the eastward and reach the coast at Zanzibar. If, on the contrary, it proved, as shown on the excellent map of Burton and Speke, that a mountain range separated Tanganyika from Albert Nyanza, the outflow of the waters of Tanganyika must be sought for on the western side; for being fresh, those waters must have a free outlet in some direction."

The Rebellion in Spain.

The following very able summary of affairs in Spain is taken from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

The news from Spain completely attests the success of the revolution, but it remains to be seen what kind of Government will succeed that of the dethroned Queen. In order to enable our readers to form some sort of notion of the week which has before the Constituent Cortes which are to try to reduce Spanish affairs

The Rebellion in Spain.

A well wing very able summary of affairs is taken from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—ews from Spain completely attests the f the revolution, but it remains to be kind of Government will succeed that dethroned Queen. In order to enable ers to form some sort of notion of the ich lies before the Constituent Cortes re to try to reduce Spanish affairs to may be convenient to recapitulate a principal events in Spanish history he last half century. Their mere juxtaposition will throw considerable light on the condition of things, and show what is re of the principal problems with which es will have to deal.

Cortes of Cadiz in 1812 drew up, under ection of Wellington's army, a Constitution the most democratic kind, under which, other things, every 75,000 Spaniards have a representative, and the Inquisition abolished. This Constitution was set aside Ferdinand in 1814, and his reign he assistance of French intervention the Liberals, who revolted in 1820 till 1833, when Isabella II. succeeded ter the provisions of a pragmatic sanction which gave her the right of succession in ce of her male, Don Carlos. As the Queen was at her accession just a fortyear three years old, the power was in the of her mother, Christina. Under the of Martinez de la Rosa, she granted a Constitution called the Estatuto Real, considerably modified the despotic system ted by Ferdinand, though it was far moneratic than the Constitution of 1812. titted, for one thing, a legislature with dises, one of "Proceres," the other of sentatives." This body, under the Ministry Olozaga, who came into power after several Ministries, closed the monasteries, sold ds of the regular clergy, and organised the al Guard. Mendizabal, however, was soon own by Isturiz, who in his turn fell a military outbreak at La Ganja, the of which was that the Queen Mother was ced to dismiss her Ministers, and proclaim Constitution of 1812. This led to the tituent Cortes of 1837, which produced a tution less democratic than that of nt more liberal than the Estatuto Real. Constitution of 1837 was followed at no g interval by the suppression of the revolt, which had been in progress ever the accession of the Queen, and there appeared to be a prospect of a period of peace. settlement, however, did not last. The inary party was very powerful in the , and was backed by the Queen Mother. however, by a series of revolts and pronunciatos, was overpowered and forced to Espartero as the head of a new Governa-

Unable to endure this, she resigned the cy, and took refuge at Marseilles, upon Espartero was chosen sole Regent by the on May 8, 1841. He was vehemently ed not only by the Moderados, or Conservatives, but by the ultra-Democrats. At the time his power was undermined by French ces, and in August, 1843, he found it necessary to take refuge in England. The young was shortly afterwards declared to have ched her majority at the ripe age of thirteen rteen, and after a variety of ministerial ges of the usual kind, in which the principals were sustained by Olozaga and Gonzalez Bravo, Narvaez, the head of the Conservatives, came into power, and brought out, short time the fourth Constitution 1812, which is known as the Constitution 845. It was much less liberal than the titution of 1812. One of its articles enabled Queen to marry without the consent of the s, and her marriage accordingly took on October 10, 1846. The intrigues connected with this marriage caused the rise and of many Ministries in the course of very years. One of them seven office for twenty hours only. Narvaez was the principal e in most, or at least in several, of them. He Sartorius was in power in February, 1848 he fell at length before Bravo Murillo, tried to remodel the Constitution in a ectionary sense, but failed to do so, and implished nothing except a reactionary Concordat with the Pope, made in 1852. The two owing years were filled with intrigue, sterial changes, and revolts, until at last July, 1854, a new revolution took place, and ther Constituent Cortes was summoned. ch met in November. This body, like its ecessors, made a Constitution, and carried variety of liberal measures, but its Constitution was never promulgated, and in 1856 was dissolved by O'Donnell. O'Donnell ntained his power with different vicissitudes a variety of changes down to the beginning 1863, when he was displaced. He was succeeded, after one or two short Ministries, by Vargas, who, in his turn, held power till June, 1865, when O'Donnell once more supplanted him. From 1865 to the present time the usual rse of events continued, the most prominent ts being the military insurrection which took place at Madrid in June, 1866, and the ular rising which occurred in the August last year, each of which was occasioned by reactionary measures of the Court. Without wearying our readers with references to changes of Ministry which took place ing this period, it is enough to say that, r repeated abortive attempts at revolution revolution came at last in the shape in ich we now see it—a more complete shape doubtedly than any in which it has appeared Spain in the course of the present generation.

If we shortly recapitulate this long story, ssing over minor details, the account will ad as follows:—

In 1812 occurred the first and most significant break of the democratic spirit in Spain. m 1814 to 1833 was the reign of absolutism ough tempered for the time in the person of Ferdinand. From 1833 to 1837 a double struggle s carried on, which ended, on the one hand, the defeat of the Carlists; on the other, in the olution of the monasteries and the liberal nstitution of 1837.

From 1837 to 1843 was a period of intrigue d mutiny, the first half of which ends with the ath of Christina, whilst the second comprises e Regency, and ends with the fall of Espartero.

From 1843 to 1846 was the first period of the een's personal reign, beginning with the deration of her majority and ending with her rriage. The principal event in it was the itionary Constitution of 1845.

From 1846 to 1854 Narvaez and Bravo Murillo struggled for power, till the meeting of the Constituent Cortes in 1854.

From 1854 to 1856 was the period of the nstituent Cortes, which were dissolved in 56 by O'Donnell.

From 1856 to 1868 O'Donnell and Narvaez ve been the principal Ministers, the policy the Court being continually and unceasingly ctionary, and provoking revolts, sometimes litary and sometimes popular.

From all this it appears that the present sis may be regarded as the third bankruptcy. n, in spite of the Christina and the Regency of Espartero in 1841, and the second took place en the Constituent Cortes were assembled in 54, with the object (amongst others things) dealing with it as it was possible to go on with e Bourbons any longer. The question has now isen for the third time, and may be regarded having to a great extent practically answered self. Two things, we think, will strike every e who follows us in this review of past events the facts of which we are largely indebted Mr. Grant Duff's chapter on Spanish Affairs his "Studies on Foreign Policy." The first the resolute determination of the Bourbon race reactionary measures, and especially of those an ecclesiastical character. The second is e no less noted determination of the people a large part to permit this tendency to be ried beyond a certain point. No reaction has ever pushed matters back quite to e point at which they originally stood, and ought is certainly difficult for us in this country even to conceive the extraordinary supineness nd indifference which have marked the proceedings of the Spaniards on all ordinary occasions. It is, nevertheless, obvious enough that here is a point beyond which they will not allow matters to be carried. The great difficulty and danger, of course, is at the moment of revolution. When the Government, was precisely in the hands of the Constituent Cortes of 1854, they let the power slip through their fingers by loitering and by squabbling over their work. The greatest mistakes ever carried in the country were struck off at once by Mendizabal in a very short tenure of office, and it is much to be hoped that the Cortes now about to meet will do quickly what they have to do, and take at once and decisively such measures as it is necessary to take against the enemies whom they have for the moment in power.

The Burlingame Mission.

Mr. Burlingame's roving mission may, it seems, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, be overvalued as a proof of the disposition of the Chinese Government and people to extend a hand of fellowship to the West. A private letter from Peking gives some particulars of the popular temper and imperial policy:—

"A stupid mistake was made when the Queen received Old Pin, who is a nobody to begin with, while his suite wars simply charity boys, the scouring of the streets, fellows who rank "with but after" my servants. Even the present Burlingame mission, though more respectably conjointed, is unworthy of the countries to which it goes. It is quite a hole-and-corner thing, made up as a sop to Cerberus. Not a hundred people in Peking (I am exact in the figure) know of its existence. The general impression here is that we foreigners pay a large yearly tribute to the Emperor to be allowed to live in the Delectable City. None but the officials are caught from this delusion, and they sedulously keep it up amongst the masses."

Designs of Russia.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Fresh signs of Russian restlessness are noticed in recent telegrams from more than one quarter. It has for some time been strongly suspected that the Emperor's Government was secretly concerned in fomenting an unruly temper in the Danubian Principalities, with a view to securing more energetic support for the artificial ravings in Bulgaria. Arms are known to have been sent from Russia in large quantities for use in Roumania—twenty-five thousands stands, says current report, and we have reason to believe that the number might be at least doubled. Indeed the aspect of affairs in the tributary realms of Prince Charles seems to have become so threatening, that the Turkish Government, according to latest reports, is making ready to cross the Danube, and occupy the Principalities. In Servia and Greece, also, the emissaries of Russia are not idle. Indeed, their activity everywhere in preparing an outbreak against Turkey throughout her more remote European provinces might almost be accepted as indicating the belief of the St. Petersburg Government that a general war is not far off; since, if a conflict arose in Europe, the signal would probably be given for her to bring into play the disruptive forces which Russia is nourishing within the empire of the Sick Man. And while she is thus busy in Europe, Russia does not neglect her interests in Asia. Lately we learned the death of the Emir of Bokhara, with whom the invading generals had made a treaty of peace. Immediately afterwards it was significantly announced that, as the treaty had not been ratified by the Emir, the Emperor, on his part, would not ratify it; and now it is stated that hostilities are expected to recommence in Bokhara at the beginning of October. Whatever the grounds on which the treaty has been repudiated at St. Petersburg, it may not uncharitably be supposed that the Russian commanders see advantage in prosecuting hostilities against a boy now to the throne, and probably more inclined than his proud and warlike father to sacrifice some territory for the sake of preserving the rest."

Miscellaneous.

A statue of Napoleon I. has been erected at Grenoble.

It is reported that the Poet Laureate has a new poem in hand of greater length than any he has hitherto published, and that it will be in the printer's hands before the end of the year.

Two Sovereigns have just entered on the twentieth year of their reign, namely, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy, who succeeded their respective thrones within a few months of each other.

Victor Hugo's forthcoming novel, the scenes of which are laid in England at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, will probably be called "L'Homme qui Rit," or "Par Ordre du Roi."

It is a good thing to have a high C in one's voice. The tenor Wachtel has just purchased a handsome villa near Wiesbaden for 50,000 florins. This gentleman is said to have been a cab driver a few years ago.—*Orchestra.*

The American journals announce the death of Professor G. J. Adler in an insane asylum. He was the author of an English-German dictionary, which has become a standard work; his translation of Goethe's "Iphigenie" was translated into the French language, and he was at one time professor of German in New York University. He was 47 years of age, and his mind became shattered seven years ago.

Will anybody story of "Enoch Arden" appears to be, we *London Review* can well understand the facts having happened more than once. A tale of a similar kind now comes to us from America. William B. Marsh, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, disappeared in 1852, and suddenly turned up, without any warning, a few weeks ago, when he made the pleasing discovery that his brother Albert had been divorced from his former wife, and had married his (William's) supposed widow more than a year before. If the absentee remained away voluntarily, he has no cause of complaint. Gentlemen cannot expect ladies to wait for them for ever, without even knowing whether they will return or not. There must be a statute of limitations in such cases, as well as in others.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hongkong, Thursday Evening.

The Drug market continues quiet, and with a downward tendency; the demand from the Chinese being small. Closing rates for to-day are—Patna, $677 to $930; Benares, $622 to $625; Malwa, $640 to $645, nominal.

Trade continues very dull in the other branches of trade, and there appears to be only a very limited business in progress. The only sale of piece goods reported, consists of 2,000 pieces, Plain Grey shirtings at $2.45. There is nothing doing in shares.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5
Credits, at 6 months' sight, 4/5½ to 4/5¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5¾ to 4/6
Bank Bills on demand, 4/3¾
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight, ...75
Private, 30 days' sight, ...78¾
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight, 222 to 223
...BOMBAY.—Bank 3 days sight, 222 to 223

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old, ... 21 prem.
..... New, ... 8½ „
Hongkong Wham Poa Dock, Old, (nom.) 4 dis.
..... New, ... 25 to 30 „
Hongkong China & Macao Steam Boat Shares, ... 6 „
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares, ... $100 prem.
Union Dock Shares, ... 20 dis.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares, ... $ 42 „
Hongkong Hotel Company, ... 50 to 55 „

SALES ON NOVEMBER 19TH, 1868.

As reported by Chinese.

Borax, 30 boxes, at $15.80; by Kang yuen to Macao merchant.

Black Pepper, 290 picals, at $6.50, by Kangyuen to Lai-on.

Dried Long Nyan, 30 cases, at $8.20, by Shunchem-shing to Canton merchant.

Yellow Wax, 20 picals, at $76.50, by Shunchem-shing to Canton merchant.

Dried Lily Flowers, 5 bags, at $11.00, by Shunchem-shing to travelling merchant.

Yellow Beans, 1,000 picals, at $1.70, by Taifoong-shun to Yee-cheong-shun.

Yellow Beans, 500 picals, at $1.57, by Taifoong-shun to Tsong-kwan merchant.

White Beans, 2,000 picals, at $1.82, by Taifoong-shun to Tsong-kwan merchant.

Red Dates, 104 picals, at Tls. 2.8.0., by Taiho to Canton merchant.

Red Dates, 100 picals, at Tls. 2.8.5., by Yuecheong to travelling merchant.

Sheughai Cotton, 30 bales, at $21.20, by Pecheong to Hoi-how merchant.

White Beans, 2,000 picals, at $1.67, by Yuenfat by retail.

Dried Persimons, 100 picals, at Tls. 3.2.0., by Wo-fat to travelling merchant.

Dried Persimons, 50 picals, at Tls. 3.4.0., by Wo-fat to travelling merchant.

Reesna Sugar, 105 bags, at $4.40, by Hop-lee to Hongkong merchant.

Wheat, 1,600 picals, at $2.70, by Bosman & Co. to foreign merchant.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British steamer "ARRATOON APCAR," Capt. de Smidt, will leave for the above ports TO DAY, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.
Despatches will close at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
7d 2149 Hongkong, 14th November, 1868.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "FUSIYAMA," Capt. Dundas, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at 8 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
4d 2163 Hongkong, 17th November, 1868.

FOR LABUAN AND SINGAPORE, *Or Singapore direct, should sufficient inducement offer.*

THE new Screw Steamer "VINE," Capt. Mann, 488 tons register, will have quick dispatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GILMAN & Co.
tf 2161 Hongkong, 17th November, 1868.

FOR LONDON, *(Via Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.)*

THE Ocean Steamship Company's steamer "AJAX," Kidd, Master, expected from Shanghai about the end of this month, will have immediate dispatch as above.
General Cargo, Drugs, &c., can now be engaged.
For Rate of Freight or Passage, apply to HIRLEY & Co.
tf 2153 Hongkong, 16th November, 1868.

FOR YOKOHAMA, *Direct.*

THE A 1 Russian Steamship "SHAFTESBURY," Capt. Aitkin, will meet with quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight, &c., apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 2127 Hongkong, 13th November, 1868.

THE Diamond Line S. S. "UNITED SERVICES," expected to arrive from England before the end of the month, will proceed immediately to Shanghai.
For Freight or Passage, apply to THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
tf 1967 Hongkong, 17th October, 1868.

FOR SAIGON.

THE French lorque "BENGALI," Capt. Demiaux, will have quick dispatch for the above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2145. Hongkong, 14th November, 1868.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE British ship "MARY MILDRED," Capt. Florry, will leave for the above ports on the 30th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARIAZBHOY PEERBHOY.
7d 2146 Hongkong, 14th November, 1868.

FOR SAIGON, *Direct.*

THE A 1 French Ship "STE. CROIX," Capt. Robert, will have immediate dispatch for the above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 2128 Hongkong, 13th November, 1868.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British ship "LOUISA," Capt. Lansdown, will load here and at Whampoa, and have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
tf 2135 Hongkong, 13th November, 1868.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE British Barque "TRINCULO," will leave for the above port on or about the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
7d 2131 Hongkong, 13th November, 1868.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A 1 Portuguese 3-masted Clipper-schooner "AGUIA," 356 tons Register, Santos, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with immediate dispatch.
For Freight, apply to J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
1d 2114 Hongkong, 11th November, 1868.

FOR MANILA.

THE A 1 Spanish Brig "VILLA DE RIVADABIA," Castillo, Master, will have quick dispatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 2097 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American barque "STERLING," (Built in 1866), of 498 Tons Register, Harding, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa, and have early dispatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1984 Hongkong, 20th October, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE North German ship "SCHILLER," will load for the above port, and have dispatch.
For Freight, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
6w 1948 Hongkong, 14th October, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE Clipper-ship "JOSHUA BATES," Capt. Devlin, will have a quick dispatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1942 Hongkong, 13th October, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Brig "BESSIE SEABRIGHT," about 3,000 piculs carrying capacity apply to JOHN BURD & Co.
7d 2124 Hongkong, 16th November, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE First-class French ship "LA PLATA," Jubin, Master, of 444 Tons Register.
For particulars, apply to PEDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 2060 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1868.

JAPAN TIMES OVERLAND MAIL AND *PACIFIC MAIL EXTRA.*

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed Agents for the two above-named Newspapers, are prepared to receive orders and subscriptions for the same.
The price of the *Overland Mail*, is $12 per Annum; of the *Pacific Mail Extra*, $8 per Annum, to subscribers to the *Overland Mail*, and $6 to non-subscribers. Subscriptions are in all cases payable in advance, and no charge is made for postage.
tf 2310 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

PATERSON & HANDLEY, HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBERS, COPPER and ZINC WORKMEN, and GAS FITTERS, 16, *Queen's Road West*, And ACHEONG'S YARD, *Praya West.*
tf 2255 Hongkong, 1st October, 1867.

J. B. HOLLAND, DECORATOR, HERALDIC PAINTER, SIGN WRITER, & GILDER ON GLASS, 3, LOWER QUEEN'S ROAD, Next to Mr. A. MILLAR'S.
tf 2075 Hongkong, 4th November, 1868.

Vessels Loading.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
SINGAPORE, LONDON, &c.	Ajax (str.)	Kidd		Birley & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Sterling	Harding	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Louisa	Lansdown	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Schiller		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Joshua Bates	Devlin	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
LABUAN AND SINGAPORE	Vine (str.)	Mann	Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BOMBAY	Aguia	Santos	Hongkong	J. J. dos Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Arratoon Apcar (str.)	De Smidt	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY	Mary Mildred	Florry	Hongkong	Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy	On the 30th instant.
SINGAPORE	Sakura (str.)	Beazley	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Princella		Hongkong	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	On or about the 20th inst.
SAIGON	Ste. Croix	Robert	Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Bengali	Demiaux	Hongkong	Lammert, Atkinson & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Vista de Rivadabia	Castillo	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Shaftesbury (str.)	Aitkin	Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Satsuma (str.)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
Do.	United Service (str.)			The Borneo Co. Limited	Quick dispatch
SWATOW, AMOY, AND SHAI	Fusiyama (str.)	Dundas	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Formosa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	on the 22nd inst., at 8 a.m.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, HATTERS, HOSIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Are now Showing their Autumn and Winter Stock in the following departments:—
SILKS, Black Glacés, Gros Grains, &c., &c.
COLORED SILKS, In all the new Styles and Colors.
MORIE ANTIQUES, Black, White, and Colored.
FANCY DRESS GOODS, comprising: POPLINS, ALPACAS, SILK AND WOOL LINSEYS, ABERDEEN WINCEYS, CLAN PLAIDS, &c., &c.
FRENCH MERINOS AND LLAMAS, In every Shade of Color.
SHAWLS AND MANTLES.
FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 Cents per Pair, Fresh arrivals by every Mail.
BONNETS AND HATS, The latest Paris Novelties.
FLOWERS, A splendid selection of New French Goods.
FEATHERS, In every Shade of Color.
RIBBONS AND VELVETS, Every Shade.
LACES AND LACE GOODS, comprising: COLLARS, COLLARETTS, LAPPETS, &c., &c.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND BABY LINEN.
CRINOLINES AND CORSETS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, In Cotton, Lisle, Merino, Wool, and Fancy Makes.
FANCY WOOL HOSIERY, comprising: ALEXANDRA JACKETS, CHEST PROTECTORS, OPERA HOODS, CHILDREN'S HATS, HOODS, GAITERS, BOOTEES, &c., &c.
BRUSHES, COMBS, SOAP, EAU DE COLOGNE, PERFUMERY, AND EVERY TOILET REQUISITE.
tf 2226 Hongkong, 28th October, 1868.

FOR SALE, EX LATE ARRIVALS, AT THE "MEDICAL HALL."
A FIRST RATE PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS by Dallmeyer, London, with appurtenances, complete.
Photographic CARDS, of best quality.
Nitrate of SILVER and Photographic CHEMICALS, of every description.
Also,
Dr. Jayne's celebrated MEDICINES, (Medical goddess may be had gratis).
Electro-Magnetic BATTERIES, for curing nervous and other diseases.
Bathing SPONGES.
Keating's WORM-TABLETS.
Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER.
TRUSSES, in great variety.
Dr. Jongh's COD-LIVER OIL, and all other kinds of pure English and Continental Drugs.
1m 2167 Hongkong, 19th November, 1868.

FOR SALE.
BEST KEELUNG COAL. Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 1100 Hongkong, 15th June, 1868.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
Merchant Navy / Navy Boiled / Long Flax / Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.
DRAUGHT PORTER, in Kilderkins.
Apply to HOWARD HODGES.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 28th August, 1868.

FOR SALE.
GALVANIZED Corrugated SHEET IRON.
Muntz's YELLOW METAL SHEATHING, 20 to 26 oz.
Gourick Bleached and Boiled CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 7.
Bolt ROPE, 2½ inch. to 4½ inch.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
tf 1661 Hongkong, 1st September, 1868.

FOR SALE.
YELLOW METAL, 18 to 28 oz., and NAILS.
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1760 Hongkong, 18th September, 1868.

FOR SALE, ex "*COREA*."
A SMALL Invoice of very superior CHAMPAGNE. Apply to HOWARD HODGES.
tf 1728 Hongkong, 11th September, 1868.

FOR SALE, ex S. S. "*Tiger*."
A FEW bags Mocha COFFEE, at $7 per bag of 28 lbs. Apply to G. DUPOST & Co.
tf 1660 Hongkong, 1st September, 1868.

PATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
„ SHERRY „ 3 „
„ PORT „ 2 „
„ CLARET „ 1 „
HIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.
MANILA HARD WOOD, consisting of MOLAVES, BANABAS, ARANGAS, and other descriptions. Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 1502 Hongkong, 12th August 1868.

FOR SALE.
PRINTING PAPER.
tf 1146 Hongkong, 20th June, 1868. HUSSEE & Co.

FOR SALE A Set of Double PONY HAIR MESS very complete, and handsome, kept London make, Price $50.
Apply at the Office of this Paper.

For Sale.

MISS ROSE HAS received per "*OVERLAND MAIL*," a Select Assortment of Ladies' and Children's fashionable BONNETS and HATS, in Velvet, Terry, Seal, Grebe, Felt, and Straw, trimmed and untrimmed.
Chenille and Paisley SHAWLS. Velvet, Cloth and Sealskin JACKETS, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy SILKS, in the newest Designs and colors.
Real LACES, in Honiton, Chantilly, Valanciennes, and Cluney.
Ladies' French Cambric Trimmed HANDKERCHIEFS; Real, Imitation, and Hemstitched Ditto.
Ladies' SUNSHADES, French FANS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BIRDS, and Hat ORNAMENTS.
Gold and Silver BELTING and BRAIDS, in all widths.
Smoking CAPS, and TASSELS.
Human HAIR, in Plaits and Curls.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid BOOTS and GLOVES.
Also,
Received direct from Berlin, a nice assortment of WOOLS, in all Colors.
WELLINGTON STREET.
Opposite the Catholic Chapel.
tf 2100 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

FOR SALE AT BEST POINT.
A COMPLETE assortment of Ipswmoor and Thorneycroft Plate and Sliced IRON, Bar, Rod, Angle IRON and RIVETS. Double-shear, Spring, and Blister STEEL, in round, square, and flat Bars. Behle's METAL, Menke's YELLOW METAL, Copper PLATES, RODS, and PIPES. Gas FITTINGS, of every description. Boiler TUBES, Pressure GUAGES, FILES, PACKING, and all kinds of Engineers' Supplies.
RUSSELL & Co.
6m 1727 Hongkong, 10th September, 1868.

SELLING OFF!
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
MÜLLER & CLAUSSEN beg to inform the Public of Hongkong, that in consequence of their retiring from business as Outfitters, they are selling off the whole of their Stock of Ready-made CLOTHES, HOSIERY, &c. at much less than actual cost price, consisting of:—

Black Cloth Frock Coats, from	$8.00 to	$12.00
„ „ Dress „ „	6.00 „	12.00
„ „ „ Trousers,	.....	4.00
„ „ „ Vests,	.....	2.50
„ „ Morning Coats,	5.00 „	10.00
„ „ Sac „ „	6.00 „	9.00
Merino Dress Coats,	.....	5.00
Fancy Melton and Angola Morning Coats,	4.00 „	10.00
„ Melton and Angola and Wilsey „	4.00 „	12.00
„ Yacht Jackets,	6.00 „	8.00
Witney and Melton Overcoats,	8.00 „	20.00
Fancy Tweed and Angola Trousers,	2.50 „	5.00
„ „ and Angola Vests,	1.00 „	2.50
„ „ and Angola Suits,	6.00 „	12.00
Black Alpaca and Merino Coats,	.....	3.00
„ „ „ „ Trousers,	.....	2.50
„ „ „ „ Vests,	.....	1.50
White Linen Coats,	per doz.	18.00
„ „ Jackets,	„	12.00
„ „ Trousers,	„	20.00
Madapalam Coats,	„	15.00
„ „ Jackets,	„	9.00
Colored Linen Trousers,	„	18.00
„ Apaca Coats, each from	1.50 „	2.50
„ „ Trousers, „	.....	1.00
White Shirts with Linen Fronts, &c., per doz.	.....	12.00
„ „ with Cotton Fronts, &c.,	„	9.00
Silk Under Vests, per doz. from	20.00	24.00
„ „ Drawers, „	20.00 „	24.00
Cotton Under Vests, per doz.	.....	8.00
„ „ Drawers, „	.....	12.00
Merino Under Vests, „	.....	12.00
„ „ Drawers, „	.....	12.00
Cotton and Merino Socks, per doz. from	1.75	5.00
„ Stockings, per doz.	.....	9.00
Rockaback Towels, „	.....	4.00
Turkish „ „	.....	5.00
Christy's Silk Hats, each	.....	3.00
„ „ Shell „	.....	3.00
„ „ Felt „ from	1.00	2.50
Ellwood's Patent Helmets, each	.....	3.00
Calcutta Solar Hats, from	1.00 „	1.50
Straw Hats, „	.....	4.00

Dawson's Boots and Shoes, Collars, Neckties, Scarfs, Umbrellas, Canes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.
A large variety of Tweeds, Angolas, Doeskins, Buckskins, Flannels, Merinos, Drills, and Marcellas, &c.
tf 1741 Hongkong, 14th September, 1868.

FOR SALE.
BEATO'S Japanese VIEWS and COSTUMES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1614 Hongkong, 27th August, 1868.

FOR SALE.
GARDEN TOOLS.
2m 1835 Hongkong, 25th September, 1868. TRAY & Co.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 20/28 oz., and NAILS.
Also,
Vivian's Patent YELLOW METAL KEEL PLATES, 12 lbs. and 15 lbs., with NAILS.
Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 2000 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE desirable PROPERTY on *Queen's Road*, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
For particulars, apply to SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
tf 2032 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

FOR SALE!
ONE new BROUGHAM, by Booker and Sons, London. Apply to THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 1868 Hongkong, 1st October, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE fast Sailing Cutter "*ROUGH AND TOUGH*." Newly repaired and in perfect order.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 1824 G. DUPOST & Co.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 24 to 28 oz., with NAILS. Apply to BULL, FURDON & Co.
tf 1774 Hongkong, 17th September, 1868.

FOR SALE.
COMPLETE Suits of Horse CLOTHING. 1 Double Set Horse HARNESS.
2m 2015 Hongkong, 31st October, 1868. RAY & Co.

JUST LANDED:
H. HOENHOLZ & TAI LEE offer for Sale at very low prices a few West-phalian Hams, Dutch Cheese, Dutch Herrings, Butter, and Anchovies in Pots, Dutch Fancy Cakes in Bottles, Sauer Kraut in 3 lbs. Bottles, to suit Purchasers.
And always on hand the best of Whampoa Fresh and Corned Beef and Smoked Tongues.
tf 2016 Hongkong, 23th October, 1868.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
ALEXANDRE BOYER, *Corner of Wellington and D'Aguilar Streets.*
Has received per last English Mail a large Assortment of SILKS.
FRENCH GLACES, CORDED SILKS, Black and Colored.
Plain and Fancy Coloured SILKS.
Black and Coloured VELVETS.
FANCY BRAIDED JACKETS, Black Silk and Merino.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's French KID GLOVES.
Trimmed White Muslin and Tulle BODIES, for Evening wear.
WREATHS AND FLOWERS.
FRENCH FOULARDS for Dresses.
FRENCH MERINOES, Black and Coloured.
BAREGE and FANCY DRESSES, from 25 to 50 cents per yard.
Black SILK, VELVET, and COLTH JACKETS.
The latest Fashion of WOOLEN JACKETS, $4.
LADIES' STOCKINGS, Woollen, Thread, and Cotton.
English and French.
HATS and BONNETS.
A large Assortment of TRIMMINGS, Plain and Fancy, for Dresses.
A large Selection of FANCY CLOTHS, For GENTLEMEN'S SUITS.
GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH SHIRTS and COLLARS.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH BOOTS.
PRINTS, at 20 cents per yard.
SHEETINGS.
ENGLISH WOOLLEN BLANKETS and COUNTERPANES.
FRENCH SPRING MATTRESSES for Beds, and CANOPIES.
The DRESS-MAKING is under the Management of an experienced FRENCH DRESSMAKER, who has great taste.
French and English PERFUMERY, from the best LONDON and PARIS HOUSES.
ALEXANDRE BOYER, *Corner of Wellington and D'Aguilar Streets.*
tf 1889 Hongkong, 13th November, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned offer for sale, at very moderate prices, a choice Assortment of fine flavoured Rhenish WINES, as:—
GENUINE JOHANNESBERGER CABINET.
STEINBERGER CABINET.
MARCOBRUNNER CABINET.
SCHARLACHBERGER.
LIEBFRAUENMILCH.
NIEDERSTEINER, in quarts and pints.
JOHANNISBERGER.
RUDESHEIMER BERG.
SELTZER WATER, in quarts and pints.
Also,
Ruinart Père & Fils CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
GASPARI TESTULATS, in quarts and pints.
PERRIER JOUETS, in quarts and pints.
JULES MUMM, in quarts and pints.
Adolph Collins' BOUZY MOUSSEUX.
Adolph Collins' BOUZY CABINET.
EUGENE CLICQUOT.
Duc de Montebello CORDON, in quarts and pints.
SPARKLING HOCK.
After Dinner CLARET, in pints.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1880 Hongkong, 27th July, 1868.

FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED.
500 BARRELS Portland CEMENT. Apply to FREDERIC DEGENAER, *3, d'Aguilar Street.*
tf 1740 Hongkong, 14th September, 1868.

RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER.
FRENCH KID GLOVES, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, in White and Colours.
S. W. BAKER & Co.
tf 2003 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1868.

FOR SALE.
SUPERIOR CAVITE CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
MANILA COFFEE.
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1073 Hongkong, 10th June, 1868.

FOR SALE.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT, in 1 Dozen Cases.

Extracts.

Judicial Oaths of Heathen Witnesses.

From the "China Herald?")

Mr. Chisholm Anstey has just published an interesting and even amusing pamphlet on the subject of the system adopted in our courts of law at home and in most of the colonies, of administering judicial oaths to people who are not Christians. He proposes that such oaths should be altogether abolished, and we think that no one who reads his pamphlet can doubt that, if his facts are correct—and he appears to have taken great pains to ascertain the correctness—his inference follows from them. Mr. Anstey very fairly says that he objects to all oaths, promissory, conspiratory, or assertory, and whether the witnesses be Christians or heathens; but, without entering upon so wide and well-worn a discussion, his special objections to oaths administered to heathen witnesses deserve the careful attention of all persons interested in the reform of the law.

The theory upon which the use of oaths is justified is that the person who takes the oath is impressed with the belief that Divine vengeance will overtake him here or hereafter if he commits perjury, and no doubt the practice of taking oaths has been so much mixed up with our political and social arrangements that most people are more or less open to such impressions. But, however this may be with European Christians, how is we to believe in our God, essentially holy and an enemy to falsehood, it is far otherwise with regard to the innumerable mass of heathens, who have no such belief. "Amongst the people of China," says Mr. Anstey, "oaths are utterly unknown, except to such of them as may have visited our own courts of justice." Swearing, he says, is contrary to the principles of Buddhism, and according to the principles of the followers of Confucius it is a mere absurdity. It might naturally be supposed, however, that it is at worst useless. Mr. Anstey takes from us this ray of comfort. He says, and with the greatest plausibility, that it makes the administration of justice ridiculous in the eyes of the Chinese, and in particular conveys to their minds the natural impression that perjury is no crime in a temporal point of view, inasmuch as we trust to the efficacy of charms to ensure the truthfulness of our witnesses. The mischief, however, does not even stop here. The whole theory of swearing rests upon the notion that the person taking the oath believes in its binding efficacy; but we, it appears, have got hold of a set of mistagotten ceremonies with have no meaning at all to the Chinese or to anyone else, but which we absurdly suppose to be binding on their consciences. Mr. Anstey declares that the ceremony of breaking a saucer and telling the witness that in case of perjury "his soul" (it used to be "his body, but" soul" was regarded as a more pious expression,) "would be smashed like the saucer" is a proceeding so idiotic in the eyes of a Chinaman as in the eyes of an Englishman. He shows, indeed, by an investigation which we have not room to follow out, that the form was originally adopted on the strength of a cock and bull story told by one Antonio at the Old Bailey in 1805, on the prosecution of a man named Alsop for stealing money from a Chinese. The form was completely unknown, and never used in China itself. In the treaty ports they used at one time to burn "paper of impression," which, says Mr. Anstey, always made the Chinamen laugh. The consequences were at once so absurd and injurious that in the years 1856 and 1857 all judicial oaths were abolished by a Hongkong ordinance, a warning as to the temporal penalties of perjury being substituted for them.

There is one objection to the administration of heathenish oaths which Mr. Anstey works out with great force, and which would not probably occur to any one who had not had the practical advantage which he has enjoyed for many years of seeing the system at work. At best we take advantage of a degraded superstition which directly encourages the grossest idolatry, but as a rule, we fall to get our mess of pottage. When ignorant heathen people attach importance to an oath, as they often do, their view of its character is just as abject as that of the ignorant English or Irishman who kisses his thumb instead of kissing "the calfskin of King James's Bible," as Mr. Anstey puts it.

The heathen's god is perfectly indifferent to perjury, unless it is committed in violation of a strictly prescribed formula. If you may poomkoon instead of been pomes the table is utterly null and void. Now it is almost impossible to ascertain whether hocus pocus or pious hocus is the true charm, and "Asiatics" in general and the Chinese in particular take a singular pleasure in erading and overreaching any law of ceremonial imposed upon them by foreigners from "Europe or America." "What," says Mr. Anstey elsewhere, "are we to say to the wild tribes scattered over Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, and many other outlying dominions of the Queen, swearing, some by thunder and lightning, some by the falling tree of the forest, some by earthquake, some by old iron, some by the missile of death, and so forth, each after their kind, yet one and all consistent in two things only—1, that they fear no other ordeal, and are always ready to swear with hilarity in whatsoever spiritual name they fear not; and 2, that they hold in the greatest dread the temporal power and its chastisements of the crime of false witness?" He very properly concludes that we ought to leave the charm alone, and rely upon the real, substantial sanction of temporal punishment. He makes several good suggestions as to increasing the efficiency of this the true sanction, and he might in particular have added that perjury in England is not punished with nearly enough severity. It may be doubted whether a judge should be allowed to pass a lighter sentence than that of penal servitude for a crime so enormous, so mischievous, so difficult to detect, and, we fear we must add, so common.

The prophet is in every way well worth reading.

Life in Mexico.

In La Soledad we lived in an easy fashion. We dined without any table-cloth, and with a great many more knives than forks. We occasionally carved a fowl with a bowie knife. Our chairs had been drawn direct from the wood into calabashes of potter's ware, kneaded and fired on the spot, and the white-seal champagne had been opened by the simple process of knocking the neck off the bottles. It was very unconventional when we sallied forth on a stroll, to see the mats which served as doors to the Indian huts all drawn on one side, and the inmates making their simple preparations for retiring for the night, such preparations consisting chiefly in everybody taking off what little he had on, and curling himself up in a ball on the straw-littered ground. The family mule was tethered to a post outside, and the background was filled up by the family pigs and poultry. It was the country of Tipperary with dash of Bedouin donar and a poetic tinge of the days of the Shepherd Kings of Palestine. Everybody had, however, not gone to bed. There was life at La Soledad; life of half a devotional, half of a dissolute kind. The stone churches, as I have said, had been "knocked into a cocked hat," but Ave Maria was sounding on a little cracked bell suspended between three scaffold poles, and a dusky congregation—all Indians—were kneeling on the threshold of a wigwam somewhat larger, fully as ruddy fashioned as its neighbours, where an Indian priest was singing vespers. There could not have been a more unconventional church. The poor celebrant was deportedly ragged and dirty, and his vestments were stuck over with little spangles and tarnished scraps of foil paper; but he had a full, sonorous voice which seemed to thrill his hearers strangely. Two great twisted torches of yellow wax were placed on the altar, which looked like a huge sea-chest. Another torch, of some resinous wood, flamed at the entrance of the hut, and threw the kneeling worshippers into Rembrandt-like masses of light and shade. On the altar were the usual paltry little dolls—not much paltrier than you may see in the most superb fanes of Italy or Spain—but there was singularly unconventional ornament. The poor curé of the church, I was told, had waited on the railway officials and begged for something to adorn his fabric withal; something "European" the honest man wanted. They had given him a few dollars and a couple of those enormous coloured lamps, which at night are fixed in front of locomotives. One of these, a red one, another a green one, had fixed on either side of his altar; and there they were, glaring out of the wigwam like two unemblify eyes. Close to the church was a public gaming-house, to justify Defoe's—

Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The Devil always builds a chapel there.

It was contemptuously tolerated by the French, on condition that no soldier of their nation should be suffered to play in it and that, if any knives were used on the disputed question of turn-up card, the proprietor should be liable to

"On Judicial Oaths as Administered to Heathen Witnesses." By Thomas Chisholm Anstey, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. (London: Maxwell and Son. 1868.)

be hanged d. But the Mexicans are admirable gamesters, and very rarely stab over their play. They prefer lying in wait for you in the dark, and admonishing you, by a puncture under the fifth rib or a ball in the occiput, that you had best not be so lucky at cards next time. The gambling-house had nothing of the conventional French or German Kursaal aspect about it. It was just a long wigwam, open in front, and with some rough planks on tressels running along its whole length. It reminded me of a hastily-improvised refreshment booth at a cricket match. There was no "Tapis vert," unless the sward on which the tressels rested could pass muster as a "green carpet." There were no pure Indians present. Gambling, cheating, and robbing are the business of the Spanish half-castes. These exemplary gentry lined the long table, erect statuesques in their striped blankets and great coach-wheel hats, motionless, save when they extended their long skinny hands to plant their stakes or to grasp their winnings. With the exception of an occasional hoarse cry of "Tecolote!"—referring to chance in the game—"Gano todo," "I win all," "Pierde el Soto," "the knave loses," there was silence. The game was Monte, of which it is sufficient to say that it bears a vague affinity to lansquenet and to blind hooker, and is about one hundred times as speculatively ruinous than vingt-un or unlimited loo. At La Soledad the stakes are dollars, halves, quarters, and even copper coins. I saw one man win about five pounds on a turn up. He lost all and more within the next five minutes, and stalked away apparently unconcerned; whether to bed, or to hang himself or to wait for a friend and murder him, I had no means of ascertaining. Not many days afterwards I had the honour of being at several entertainments, of which Monte was the object, in the city of Mexico. There we were quite conventional. We gathered in full evening dress. We had wax lights, powdered footmen, and cool beverages handed round on silver salvers. In lieu of the poor little silver and copper stakes of La Soledad, the piles of gold ounces and half doubloons rose to a monumental height; but there was no difference in the good breeding of the players. The blanketed capuallinos of La Soledad were just as phlegmatic over their Monte as the wealthiest dons in Mexico. We watched this small inferno for some time; and I was much amused to observe that one of the most sedulous of the punters was a gaunt half-caste boy, who, in a ragged shirt and drawers, had waited on us at dinner. The young reprobate must have risked a year's wages on every turn-up; but his employers did not seem to think that there was anything objectionable in his having adjourned from the dining-room to the gambling-table. About 10 o'clock the establishment was closed in a very summary manner by a French patrol, who marched along the length of the booth, swept out the table sportsmen before them as though with a broom that had a bayonet in it. And life at La Soledad being terminated we went to bed. For my part I sincerely wish I had walked about all night, or had lain down in front of the great French guard-house. I must needs sleep in a wooden hut with a palm thatch, and I was very nearly bitten to death. There were mosquitoes; there were fleas; there were cockroaches—unless they were scorpions—and, finally, oh, unutterable horror! there were black ants. I sometimes fancy that a few of those abominable little insects are burrowing beneath my skin, to this day.—"The Diversions of La Soledad," in *All the Year Round*.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c

TO LET.

STORAGE.

FIRST Class Granite Godowns, of about 3,000 Tons capacity, to be had on *Praya West*, with Landing Pier in front.

Separate Godowns for Coals, Saltpetre, &c.

Apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 2136 Hongkong, 13th November, 1868.

TO LET.

THREE granite GODOWNS, situated at the *Praya East*, opposite to the long wooden jetty.

For particulars, apply to

TANG-LOK.

In NGAN-OUNGSO, *East Point*.

1m 2108 Hongkong, 10th November, 1868.

TO LET.

THAT handsome BUNGALOW, No. 11, situated in rear of the *Albany*, now in possession of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, containing six large Airy rooms and Bath-rooms, Servants' Rooms, Stables and Cook-house detached, water and gas laid on; lately painted and repaired; commanding a thorough view of the Harbour, a nice garden in front, with a water fountain; rent moderate.

For particulars, apply to

B. ARDASIR COOPER & Co.,

Near Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.'s.

tf 2051 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1868.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.

LARGE Airy Rooms—Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to

A. MILLAR,

Queen's Road East.

tf 1926 Hongkong, 10th October, 1868.

TO LET.

A TWO stalled Stable and Coach House, conveniently situated off *Arbuthnot Road*. Water laid on. Apply to

SPOERY, SON, & SMEDLEY.

tf 1897 Hongkong, 7th October, 1868.

TO LET.

A CONVENIENTLY Situated HOUSE in *Chancery Lane*. Rent moderate.

Apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1895 Hongkong, 6th October, 1868.

TO LET.

A PART of the first Floor, with Office and Godowns, of No. 10, *Queen's Road*. Possession can be had on the 1st October.

Apply to

MULLER & CLAUSSEN.

tf 1845 Hongkong, 26th September, 1868.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st proximo, that handsome and eligible House, in *Mosque Terrace*, presently occupied by J. S. LAPRAIK, Esq., and formerly by Dr. KANE. Apply to

J. GERRARD

tf 1806 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1868.

TO LET.

OFFICES, either furnished or unfurnished, situate on the Ground-floor in Bank Buildings, immediately opposite the New "HONGKONG HOTEL."

For particulars apply on the premises, to

EDMUND SHARP,

tf 1109 Hongkong, 16th June, 1868. *Solicitor.*

TO LET.

THE west half of the Dwelling House on *Caine Road*, known as the "Hermitage."

Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1615 Hongkong, 7th August, 1868.

TO LET.

THREE Spacious GODOWNS, suitable for Storing Dry Goods; also a Fireproof Godown, capable of containing 1000 chests of Opium. Situated in the most central part of *Queen's Road*. Apply to

J. F. ROSE, *Secretary*,

Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited.

tf 1519 Hongkong, 14th August, 1868.

TO LET.

THE business premises formerly occupied by Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns.

Possession to be had on the 1st April.

Apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

tf 373 Hongkong, 24th February, 1868.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 52, *Wyndham Street*.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situated in *Queen's Road* and *Stanley Street*, and at present occupied by Messrs. H. MAHN & Co.

For particulars apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2062 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

To Let.

NOTICE.—TO LET.

THE desirable PREMISES on the *Queen's Road*, lately in the occupation of the ASIATIC BANK.

For particulars, apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

tf 929 Hongkong, 19th May, 1868.

TO BE LET.

NEW and Strong GODOWNS, *C* and *E*, on Marine Lot No. 63. Apply to

GAVIN THOMSON.

At GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s.

tf 2026 Hongkong, 17th December, 1867.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, situated in *Queen's Road West*, suitable either for Offices or Dwelling-houses. Possession can be had on the 1st prox. Apply to

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 668 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES on *Carlton Terrace*, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns. Rent moderate. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2061 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

RODT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THE whole of the upper part of the house on *Pedder's Wharf*, at present occupied by the undersigned.

Possession on the 15th Proximo.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

tf 1612 Hongkong, 26th August, 1868.

TO LET.

THE 10-Room House, "Harperville," situated immediately in rear of the *Albany*; water laid on. Cook-house and Stables detached.

Apply to

FAWCETT & Co.

tf 1215 Hongkong 2nd July, 1868.

TO LET.

FOUR Commodious HOUSES, situated in *Morrison Hill*, commanding a thorough View of the Harbour, with Stables, &c.

Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE,

East Point Godowns.

tf 1043 Hongkong, 8th June, 1868.

TO BE LET.

THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. BARNHORST and SANDER.

For particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND CO.

tf 862 Hongkong, 7th March, 1867.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, with early possession, those desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Comptoir d'Escompte, at present in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.

For further particulars, apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 697 Hongkong, 17th April, 1867.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.

MORGAN LAMBERT & Co.,

Agents.

tf 2113 Hongkong, 7th November, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1938 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „ ½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „ ¾	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 675 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz.—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company for Hongkong and Canton, are prepared to grant Policies at current rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1325 Hongkong, 17th July, 1868.

NOTICE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following rates will in future be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	¼ per cent.
Above one month, and not exceeding	3 „	½ „
Above three months, and not exceeding	6 „	¾ „

Above six months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Agents.

tf 687 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „	½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 „	¾ „

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

MORGAN LAMBERT & Co.,

Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 554 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) *Eight* per cent. has been declared on the net Premia contributed to the above ASSOCIATION, for the year ending 30th September, 1867.

Policy-holders will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1705 Hongkong, 9th September, 1868.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November, 1862.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 368 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

MERCANTILE MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES at current rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1852 Hongkong, 10th August, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 „

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

REDUCTION

In the rates of premium for FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated by their Circular dated 14th October last,) received authority from the Secretary of the Royal Insurance Company to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on private residences and on Furnitures and effects therein contained.

In cases of Dwelling Houses removed from the town the rate of premium will be three-quarters per cent. in place of one per cent. the minimum as hitherto established, and in case of Residences so situated being detached or semi-detached the rate will be further reduced to one-half per cent.

The Royal's annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.
First Class China Houses and their contents.	1½ per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 714 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

For one month and under	¼ of the annual rate.	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	½	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months...	¾	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents, Allianz Fire Insurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

LIFE ASSURANCE

THE Undersigned have received authority, by a recent Mail, to issue LIFE POLICIES for amounts not exceeding £1,000 without reference to the Head Offices, as was previously required by the Board.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

555 Hongkong, 7th January, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE, & Co.

tf 3022 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „	½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 „	¾ „

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Agents.

tf 698 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at *Hongkong* and *Canton* for the above company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG, & Co.

6m 1890 Hongkong, 28th July, 1868.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Henry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	L. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Barr, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Bold, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	John Orr, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. R. W. Petly, R.N.
F. G. Fabrety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Benamy Dobree, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Mesch Gibbs, Esq.	W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

The CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at

Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON BOOTH.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FARNING, GILPHYNS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

187, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of the Office, by First Class Steamers.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at the Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,

AND

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 939 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

MANAGING AGENTS IN CHINA,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,

HONGKONG.

MEDICAL REFEREE

IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals &c., apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,

Managing Agents in China.

tf 1446 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Insurances.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2096 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „	¾ do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at the ports of Tamsui and Kelung, are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates.

DODD & Co.

15w 1775 Tamsui, 10th August, 1868.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „	½ „
Above 3 months but not exceeding	6 „	¾ do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

A. G. HOGG & Co.,

Agents, Sun Fire Office.

tf 676 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to accept assurance against Fire at Hongkong, and at any of the open ports in China, to the increased amount of $50,000 on one Risk.

ED. SCHELLHAS & Co.

tf 2105 Hongkong, 7th November, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GORDON, LAMBERT & Co.

tf 953 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month	¼ of the annual rate.	
Above one month, and not exceeding three months.....	½	do. do.
Above three months, and not exceeding six months.....	¾	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

TURNER & Co.,

Agents.

tf 717 Hongkong, 13th April, 1868.

Insurance.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

3m 1805 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1868.

UNION OF HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at Amoy for the Union of Hamburg Underwriters.

All documents to substantiate claims, against these Underwriters must be certified by us, or they will not be recognised.

(Signed) ELLIS & Co.

tf 1562 Amoy, 8th August, 1868.

DE COSTERLING

SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, for the above-named Companies, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 1676 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1868.

Business Announcements.

GEORGE GLASSE,

(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS).

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REPLENISHED.

tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

JOHN THOMPSON & Co.

DISPENSING & ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

AND

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Ships medicine chests supplied and replaced.

TEETH EXTRACTED.

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, 23, *Wellington Street*, HONGKONG.

tf 886 Hongkong, 11th May, 1868.

L. FRICKEL, & Co.

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS,

[tf1422] QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Agt

DENTISTRY.

J. S. BURLINGHAM, SURGEON DENTIST, HOTEL D'EUROPE.

Office hours from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

tf 1965 Hongkong, 16th October, 1868.

ANDREW MILLAR, HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PAINTER,

COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER.

No. 1, Queen's Road East & Nullah Lane.

tf 1828 Hongkong, 17th July, 1868.

GASE & Co.,

NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND OSACA, COMMISSIONER AND GENERAL MERCHANTS. [Or12

tf 1931

[illegible]

WINGNEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop had been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

(Signed) LEE KEE.

1y 459 Hongkong, 27th